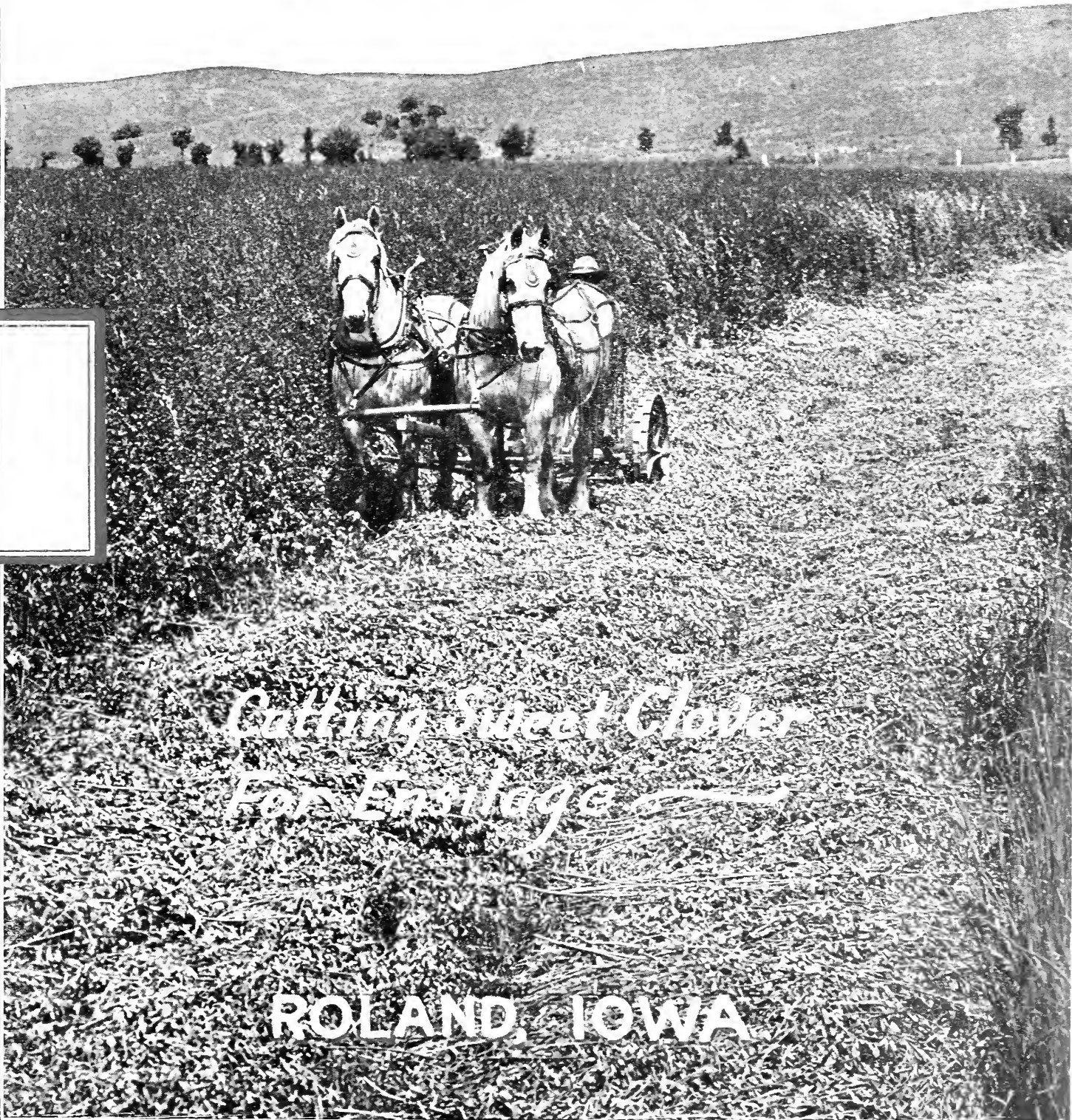


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

SKROMME SEED COMPANY

1924 CATALOG



Advantages We Enjoy Because Of Our Location

FIRST—We are within half an hour's driving distance from the World's Greatest Agricultural College and Experiment Station. This enables us to get prompt and full benefit of the wonderful results in plant breeding obtained at this institution.

SECOND—Located as we are in the heart of the richest and most progressive Agricultural Sections of America makes it possible for us to have grown under our direct supervision seeds of highest quality and of the varieties best suited to the great middle west.



OUR HOME

Here is where you get the SKROMME SEEDS. Here is also where you will find us and will be most heartily welcome, if you come to Roland. You need not stop to inquire for us or bother about looking us up in the city directory. All you need to do is to drive up Main Street and stop where you see the sign: SKROMME SEED CO.

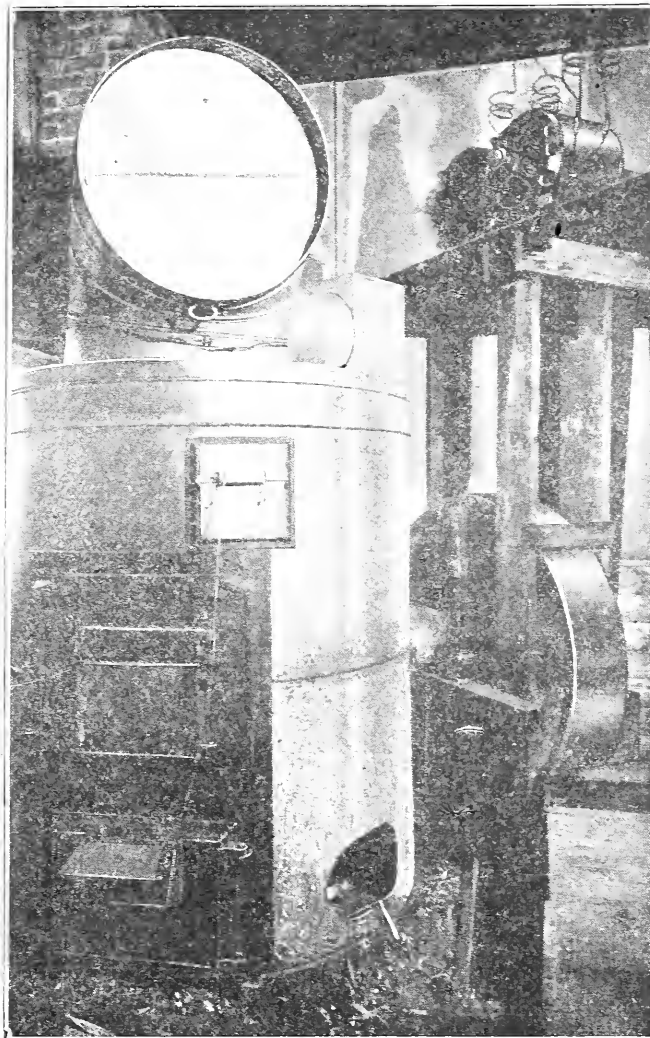
The two story building contains our office and store. Beyond it is shown a part of the Minneapolis & St. Louis freight depot and American Express Office. Our location so close to railroad facilities makes it most convenient for making shipments, whether by freight, express or mail. In the building to the extreme left is where we clean, grade and handle all our farm seeds. The second building houses our corn drier.

Our drier has been evolved through years of careful study, and experimentation on a large scale. Thousands of dollars were spent in experimenting with different kinds of seed corn driers before we were able to develop the one we now have built and have operated for two years. There is none other drier like it and none other so perfect.

Patents have been applied for.

Skromme Seed Company

Roland, Iowa



FURNACE FAN AND MOTOR

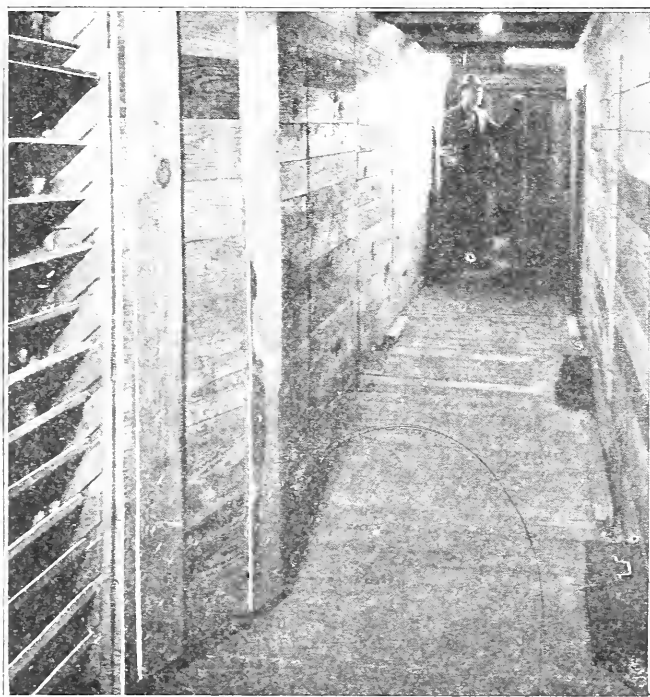
The fan runs at a high speed and draws the heated air directly from the furnace.



INSPECTION TABLE

The corn is carried along by a slowly moving wide belt, from which the inspectors pick the ears. Every ear of corn is carefully examined. Only the best are saved for seed and placed in the driers.

**THIS IS THE WAY WE
HANDLE OUR CORN**
For Complete Writeup See Page 25



GANG-WAY BETWEEN THE DRIER-BINS

Under the floors of the gang-way is the hot-air flue.



**LOOKING DOWN INTO ONE OF THE DRIER
BINS**

Note the slatted floor through which the warm air is forced. To the left is a bin partly filled. The walls and bottom floor are tight, so the air pushed along by the powerful blower must rise through the corn.

Shipping Facilities

We have our own truck line operated for the exclusive benefit of our customers. We ship directly over three railroads: Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Minneapolis & St. Louis.

This insures prompt delivery.

HOW TO ORDER

NAME AND ADDRESS. Always write plainly. Sign your name and full address on every letter you send us.

ORDER EARLY. We would advise you to order immediately upon receipt of this catalog. Although we aim to fill all orders the same day they are received, delays are unavoidable during the rush season. For this reason we ask your co-operation in getting your order in early. If your order calls for both seeds and nursery stock, the nursery stock is not sent till proper time for planting.

CASH WITH ORDER. We do strictly a cash with order business. Remit at our risk by money order, draft or check, whichever is most convenient to you. Use registered letter if you send cash or stamps. You run no risk in sending money with your order. The Farmers Savings Bank and First National Bank of Roland, Iowa, will vouch for our responsibility.

FREE PARCEL POST SERVICE. All seeds offered in this catalog in any quantity from a packet up to and including 5 pounds will be delivered to your door postpaid. We also prepay the postage on all plants, roots and bulbs; but larger stock will be sent "By Express." "By Express" or "By Freight" means that the purchaser pays carrying charges.

PRICES. All seeds are sold "sacks weighed in." All prices in this catalog are subject to change without notice. For prices on larger quantities of field seeds see inclosed price list.

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. We guarantee safe delivery of your order. If any merchandise is lost or damaged during transit, we make good with you first, and make claim on transportation company later. Examine the shipment before accepting it and if damaged in any way have the Agent mark the extent of the damage on the Freight Bill, and send this bill to us.

KEEP A COPY OF YOUR ORDER and check goods when received. We use the greatest care in filling orders, but in spite of all mistakes may occur. If so kindly notify us immediately and the same will be promptly rectified.

PARCEL POST RATES BY STATES

Alabama -----	6c per lb.	Kentucky -----	4c per lb.	North Dakota -----	4c per lb.
Arizona -----	4c per lb.	Louisiana -----	6c per lb.	Ohio -----	4c per lb.
Arkansas -----	4c per lb.	Maine -----	8c per lb.	Oklahoma -----	4c per lb.
California -----	10c per lb.	Maryland -----	6c per lb.	Oregon -----	10c per lb.
Colorado -----	6c per lb.	Massachusetts -----	8c per lb.	Pennsylvania -----	6c per lb.
Connecticut -----	8c per lb.	Michigan -----	4c per lb.	Rhode Island -----	8c per lb.
Delaware -----	6c per lb.	Minnesota -----	2c per lb.	South Carolina -----	6c per lb.
District of Columbia -----	6c per lb.	Mississippi -----	6c per lb.	Tennessee -----	4c per lb.
Florida -----	8c per lb.	Missouri -----	2c per lb.	Texas -----	6c per lb.
Georgia -----	6c per lb.	Montana -----	6c per lb.	Utah -----	6c per lb.
Idaho -----	8c per lb.	Nebraska -----	2c per lb.	Vermont -----	8c per lb.
Illinois -----	2c per lb.	Nevada -----	8c per lb.	Virginia -----	6c per lb.
Indiana -----	4c per lb.	New Hampshire -----	8c per lb.	Washington -----	10c per lb.
Iowa -----	1c per lb.	New Jersey -----	6c per lb.	West Virginia -----	6c per lb.
Kansas -----	2c per lb.	New Mexico -----	6c per lb.	Wisconsin -----	2c per lb.
		North Carolina -----	6c per lb.	Wyoming -----	6c per lb.
		New York -----	6c per lb.	Canada -----	12c per lb.

SKROMME GUARANTEE

We guarantee the vitality and purity of our garden and flower seeds to the full amount of the purchase price and will refund the money paid, any time within one year, for any such garden and flower seeds as have proven to be unsatisfactory. We guarantee the purity and germination of our field seeds to be as represented, with the understanding that any seeds ordered of us may be returned at any time within 15 days after receipt, if not satisfactory and money paid for them will be refunded. Since success in gardening or farming depends largely upon soil, cultivation, climate and other conditions beyond our control we do not and cannot in any way warrant the crop. We guarantee every plant, bulb, root or tree sent out by us to be just as represented, absolutely true to name, and prove entirely satisfactory; we will gladly replace any that should prove otherwise.

Skromme Seed Company

Roland, Iowa



Skromme's Choice Vegetable Seeds

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is one of the choice and popular vegetables which should be found in every garden. It is easy to grow and delicious to eat.

CULTURE. Any garden soil will do, but prefers one that is rich, mellow and well drained. Sow early in spring, after soaking the seed for 24 hours, in drills 12 inches apart and one inch deep. Cultivate thoroughly and thin plants to 4 inches in the row. The following season transplant to permanent beds. Have rows from 2 to 4 feet apart and set the plants at least 6 inches below the surface. One ounce of seed to a 50 foot row, 5 pounds per acre.

PALMETTO. A large quick growing variety. Shoots dark green and extremely tender. Roots bear more continuously and are more uniform in size than any other variety. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Another standard variety noted for the large size of its shoots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c, postpaid.

BARR'S MAMMOTH. Considered one of the best varieties. Stalks are large with close, round heads, and few scales, but is not quite as early as the other varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c, postpaid.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Any of the above varieties.

TWO YEAR PLANTS. Per doz., 45c; 50 for \$1.20; 100 for \$2.15, postpaid. By express, 1,000 for \$12.00.

BEANS

GREEN POD BUSH BEANS

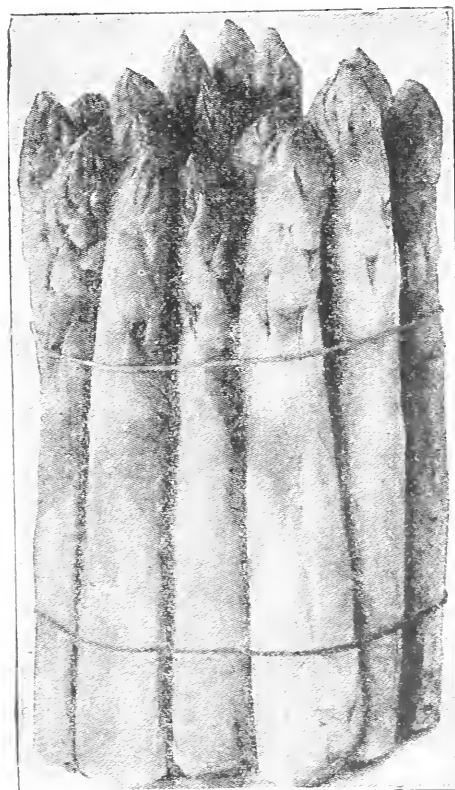
STRINGLESS GREEN POD. Entirely stringless. Remains tender and crisp longer than any other variety. The pods are round, full and fleshy with an unusually fine flavor. The seeds are dark brown. For succession plant every two weeks until September. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.

RED VALENTINE. A standard variety, extra early, grows from 15 to 18 inches high and very prolific. Remains tender and crisp longer than any other green pod variety. Extensively grown by market gardeners and a favorite variety for canning. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.

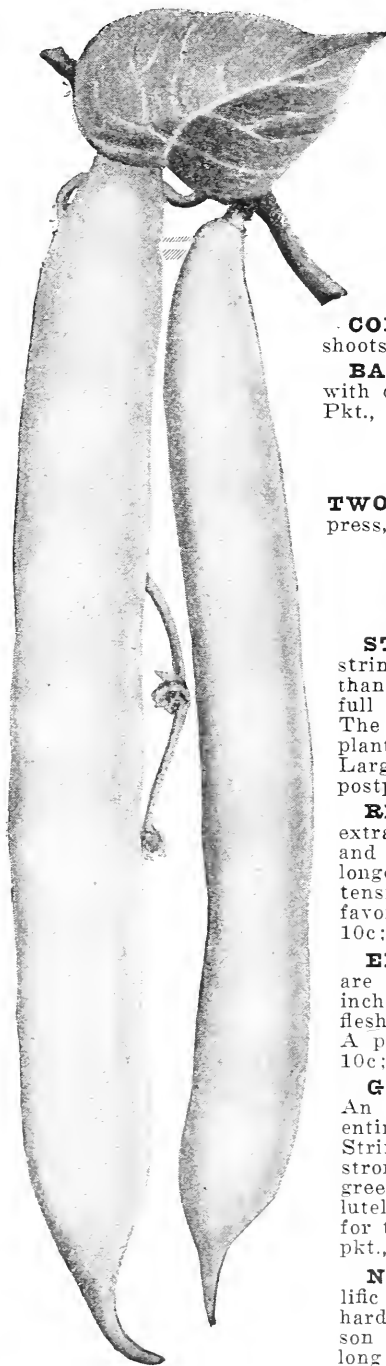
EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE. The pods are of a light green color averaging $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. The meat is thick and fleshy of a particularly fine and mild flavor. A popular variety for pickles. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD. An immense type of "Improved Early Valentine." A splendid succession sort to Stringless Green Pod. The plants are of strong growth. Pods five inches long, light green, slightly curved, very meaty and absolutely stringless. An excellent string bean for the home garden; fine for canning. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c, postpaid.

NEW BOUNTIFUL. Remarkably prolific and of a distinctly fine quality. Very hardy. Pods are produced early in the season and the bushes continue to bear for a long time. The pods are absolutely string-



PALMETTO Asparagus



BEANS (Continued)

less; melting tender and of a delicious flavor. It is also most excellent shelled for winter use. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.

BLACK VALENTINE. Desirable for both early and late planting. Hardy and able to withstand light frost. Enormously productive. Pods are of good quality and handsome in appearance, growing in clusters. Market gardeners find the Black Valentine a profitable sort to grow. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.

WAX POD BUSH BEANS

DAVIS WHITE WAX. White seeded bean used either as a snap bean or as a dry shell bean. Best variety for baking, most hardy and productive. Vine rustless and very vigorous, bearing pods in clusters, unexcelled for canning. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX. One of the earliest, pods 4 to 5 inches in length, quite round, meaty, brittle and stringless, deep golden yellow, of excellent flavor. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. Strong upright plants, measuring 14 to 15 inches in height. It matures very early and is wonderfully productive. Pods long and practically straight, measuring 5 inches in length; flat but meaty; rich golden yellow, tender and quite stringless; of rich luscious flavor and exceptionally brittle. It is a wonderful bean and a great favorite with the market gardeners. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c, postpaid.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX (Rust Proof). The standard Flat Wax Pod Bean. Medium early, dependable and productive, of vigorous growth. The pods are large golden yellow, very thick and fleshy. They have an exquisitely rich buttery flavor, are tender, brittle, and entirely without strings. Yields well on practically all soils. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c, postpaid.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. Bushy vines, 15 inches high. Extremely productive medium early sort. Magnificent light golden yellow, straight pods 6 to 7 inches long. Entirely stringless, very meaty and tender; seed black, splendid for home and garden. A great favorite everywhere. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.

BRITTLE WAX. The earliest of all wax beans and surprisingly productive. The plants are of typical bush growth, holding the pods well off the ground. They are 6 inches long, round and almost straight. The handsome yellow pods are extremely fleshy, stringless and tender, having a wonderful pleasing flavor, when cooked. The seeds are almost white, having only a small black dot at the eye, so they make also excellent winter shell beans. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c, postpaid.



Brittle Wax



Kentucky Wonder

POLE BEANS

KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOMESTEAD. Earliest of the pole beans and very productive. The pods are from 8 to 9 inches in length, are almost round and as they mature take on a curved shape. It produces an enormous crop and the meaty pods remain stringless to the last. In fact it is the peer of all Pole String Beans. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.60, postpaid.

GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX. This is considered the best of the wax podded pole varieties. The pods are very long, broad and flat. It may also be used as shell beans, both in the green and dry state. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25, postpaid.

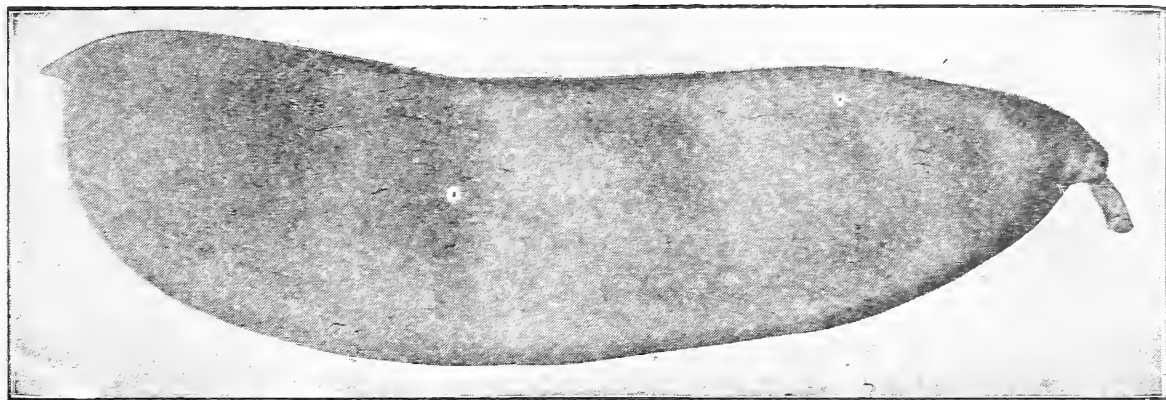
WHITE SEEDED KENTUCKY WONDER. The best green pod pole bean for the north. Pods rich dark green 6 to 8 inches, long and straight; are borne in clusters, absolutely stringless, very meaty, tender and fine flavored. The beans are pure white and fine for winter use. Price, large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX. The best pole wax bean for northern planting. Pods are golden yellow, very thick, fleshy and of delicious flavor. Price, large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25, postpaid.

POLE LIMA BEANS

SEIBERTS EARLY LIMA. The most popular early lima, enormously productive. It begins to bear early and continues throughout a long season. The pods are large and easily opened containing 3 to 4 large tender beans of excellent quality. Price, large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid.

EARLY LEVIATHAN. The earliest of Pole Limas. It is on this account very generally grown in the Northwest as it always ripens before frost. It is also extremely productive, both early and throughout the season. The pods are straight and long, containing from 3 to 4 and sometimes 5 large beans of excellent flavor. The pods stick well out from the foliage in large clusters, frequently from five to ten together. Price, large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid.



Bush Lima

BEANS (Continued)

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. An old, well known standard sort. It is a strong grower and heavy producer. Its pods are large, frequently containing 5 to 6 very large beans of excellent quality, easily shelled and of handsome appearance. Price, large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. Fordhook Bush Lima is the only stiffly erect bush form of the popular Potato Lima, the pods being borne well above the ground. The plants are 20 to 30 inches in height. It is very productive and the beans are of enormous size. The pods measure 4 to 5 inches. Matures very early; are ready for the table in 75 days. The beans are tender, juicy and sweet in flavor when cooked. Price, large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid.

NEW WONDER BUSH LIMA or BURPEE'S BUSH. The recognized standard of bush lima beans. It is an immense yielder. The bushes grow 15 to 24 inches; are compact and long bearing, maturing in mid-season. The pods are very uniform, slightly curved and usually contain three seeds. Price, large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. The tremendously productive, very desirable and early maturing. The plants are of true bush growth. The beans are small, white and deliciously sweet. Price, large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid.

SHELL BEANS OR FIELD BEANS

NEW ROBUST FIELD BEANS. Also called Thousand-To-One Field Bean. This new strain was originated by the Michigan Agricultural College and has given excellent results wherever grown. The plants are of decidedly robust growth, developing a good root system which accounts for its great productiveness and also the fact that it ripens its great crop quickly and evenly. The ripe beans are a clear-white color. This variety is especially suited to heavy soils. Price, large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL STRINGLESS. A splendid sort used for both snap and green shell purposes. Late heavy yielding. Pods $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, almost straight. The dried seeds are almost round, light buff spotted with red. Fine for winter shell beans. Price, large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid.

RED KIDNEY. A well known field variety extensively grown and very hardy. Pods $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches

long, produced in great numbers. The seeds are long and kidney shaped and of a light red color. Price, large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid.

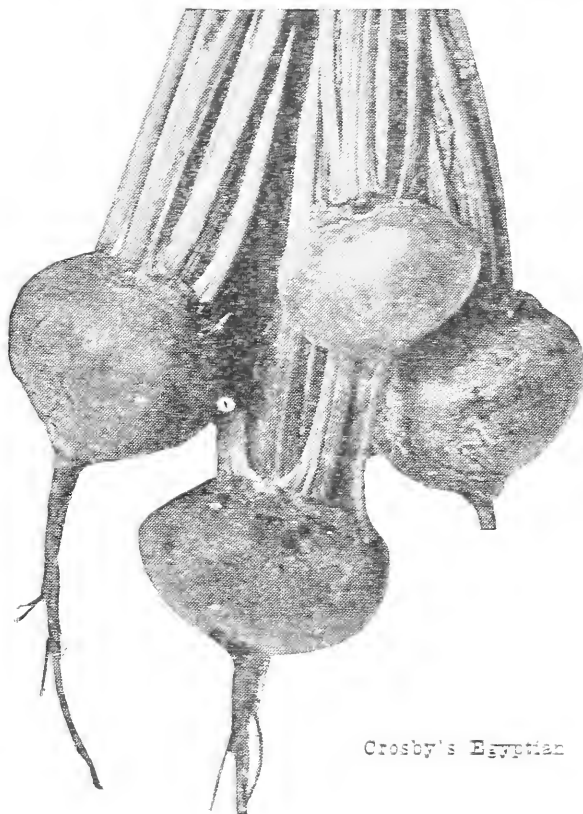
IMPROVED NAVY or BOSTON BEAN. Small seeded pure white beans, extensively grown for dry beans. Price, large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

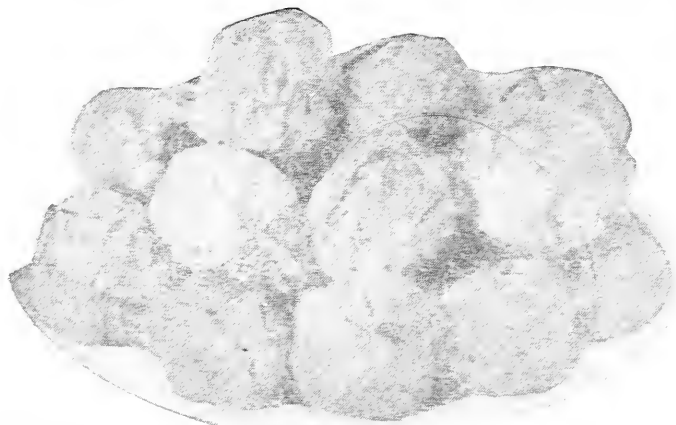
Sow seed for plants in frames or open ground. Set plants in early spring, and for succession up to July, making rows 3 feet apart and having the plants stand 18 to 2 feet apart in the row. Cultivate the same as for cabbage. Pkt., 1 lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c, postpaid.

BEETS

Plant as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, even before the ground has become warm. Sow in drills 14 to 18 inches apart, covering to the depth of about 1 inch. When the plants are well up, thin them



Crosby's Egyptian



Brussels Sprouts

to stand 4 to 5 inches apart. To have a continuous supply of young beets throughout the season make two or three plantings.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. An extra early variety. An improvement over the regular Egyptian. Round and smooth with a small tap root and of a bright red color. It is a good beet for bunching, which makes it especially popular with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid.

**BEETS (Continued)**

DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP. Roots globular. Flesh of a dark red color. A favorite both for the home and market. Leaf, stem and veins dark red, small top, early maturing, of an upright growth which allows for close planting. Considered a good canning variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. Turnip shaped, medium size, flesh deep blood red of unusual quality. Good for summer and autumn use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS

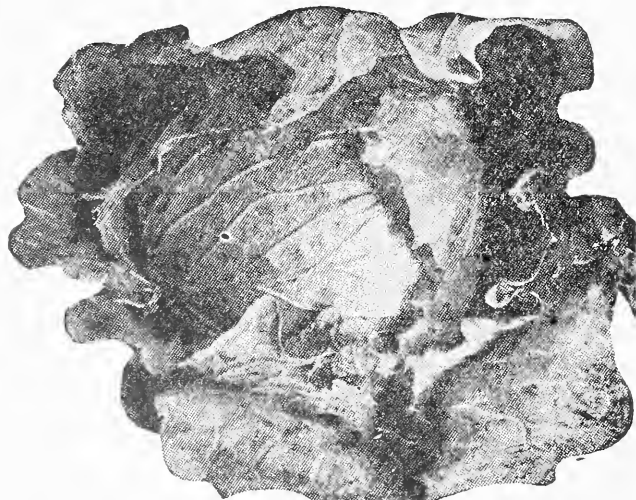
The great value of sugar beets and mangels for stock feeding is conclusively shown by the improved condition and better health of the animals. Feed them to the cows and the flow of milk will show a marked increase. The quality will improve and the cows will be in better shape. They also make excellent poultry feed. To keep in good health all live stock requires some succulent feed at all times. Sugar beets and Mangels will furnish this cheaply in abundance during the winter months.

CULTURE: Both mangels and sugar beets require deep, well enriched soil. Sow in May or June in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart and 6 to 8 inches in the row. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies.

MAMMOTH LONG RED. A favorite with the farmer and the dairyman. A large yielder. Produces abundantly under the most unfavorable conditions. The mangels grow to immense size, are very high in nutritive qualities and remarkably rich in sugar contents. They are uniformly straight and well formed. Deep red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

GIANT FEEDING HALF SUGAR WAX. This improved variety is richer in sugar and much more valuable for feeding purposes than the old sorts of Mangels, yields nearly as much per acre and more than double that of sugar beets. It grows half out of the ground and is therefore easily harvested. It keeps better than mangels and is more easily handled. Roots large, oval in form, with small tops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN (Sugar Beet). This splendid sugar beet is one of the greatest milk-producing roots known. More extensively grown than any variety



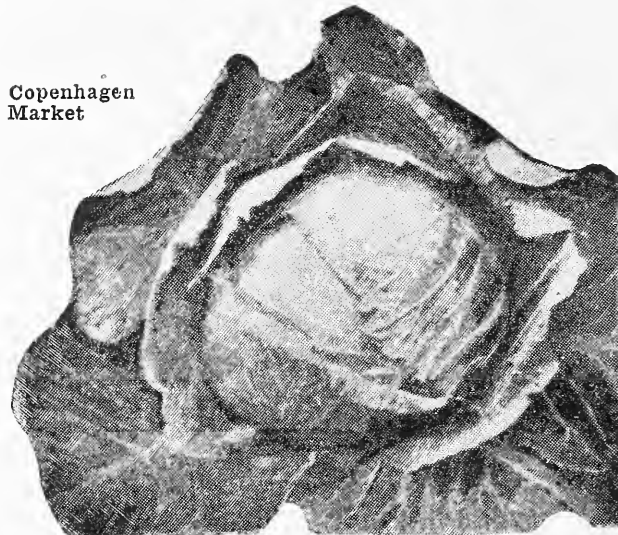
Large Late Flat Dutch

for making sugar. The average yield is from 15 to 20 tons to the acre. Its high sugar contents combined with its great yielding quality makes it a very profitable crop when grown for feeding purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

**CABBAGE
CHINESE CABBAGE**

Also known as Celery Cabbage. A species of cabbage which somewhat resembles Cos Lettuce in appearance if permitted to grow naturally. It will assume a celery like form if the plants are banked up as they grow or the leaves tied up over the center to hold it in upright position and at the same time blanching the inner leaves and leaf stems. Fine delicate flavor and tender as head lettuce. Served raw, like lettuce, or prepared as cold slaw, also boiled like spinach. For spring planting seed should be sown as early as soil can be worked as it quickly runs to seed when hot weather comes on. For fall crop seed should be sown early in August.

WONG BOK. Has beautiful curled leaves of fine quality and is a sure header. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Copenhagen
Market**EARLY VARIETIES**

CULTURE. Early cabbage. Plant in hotbeds $\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep. When the second leaves appear, transplant three inches apart. As soon as the soil can be worked remove to the open field, planting two feet apart each way. One-half pound of seed will produce plants for one acre.

Late Cabbage. Plant in hills 30 inches apart four to five seeds to the hill. When plants are three to four inches high, thin out to one plant to hill. Cultivate continually as soon as seeds are up.

COPENHAGEN MARKET. A new early variety, having a large compact head, averaging from 5 to 8 pounds. Matures shortly after the Early Jersey Wakefield. Has short stems with light green leaves, tightly folded. One of the most popular early varieties on the market. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. The best of the early varieties. Large pointed heads with very little outside foliage. A favorite among market gardeners, especially in the north. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

CABBAGE (Continued)

EARLY WINNINGSTADT. Heads conical and very hard. May be sown early for summer use or later for winter use. Matures about the same time as Early Wakefield. On account of its solidity it is not likely to be attacked by worms. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.85, postpaid.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

ALL HEAD. As the name implies this is a cabbage of very few outer leaves and large compact head. Matures a little later than Copenhagen Market. On account of its compactness a greater amount can be raised from an acre than any other large varieties. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

ALL SEASONS. Solid round heads, flattened on top. This cabbage has the ability to withstand the hot sun and dry weather and is good for autumn as well as summer use. A favorite variety for kraut. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

LATE OR WINTER VARIETIES

LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH. The best of the later varieties. Large heads of excellent quality which keeps well through the winter. It is the great favorite among market gardeners on account of its excellent shipping qualities. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

LARGE LATE DRUMMOND. A standard winter cabbage, with large solid heads with little outer foliage. Excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

DANISH BALLHEAD. A variety that thrives on any kind of soil and under any conditions. Heads round of medium size, solid, crisp and tender. Grown almost exclusively for winter cabbage. A variety that has been selected and perfected for over fifty years by Danish gardeners. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.75, postpaid.



Henderson's Early Snowball Cauliflower

CAULIFLOWER

The culture is the same as for cabbage until the heads begin to develop when the leaves may be tied together over the heads to keep it white. It is a little more sensitive to frost than cabbage.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL. It is the earliest sort and more sure of heading than any other variety. It is a pure snow white, rather dwarf in size which makes it especially popular with market gardeners. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

DANISH GIANT OR DRY WEATHER.

It is of a larger size than the Snowball and about ten days later. It is a good variety for growing where the summers are likely to be hot and dry, as it withstands the heat and drought better than any other variety. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

CELERY

CULTURE. Sow in hot bed in February or March, barely covering the seed. When large enough transplant to cold frame one and one-half inches apart. From middle of May until June transplant into open ground. When four inches high cut off the tops to make the plants stocky. Never hoe or earth up in damp weather or when the plants are wet with dew.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING. The best of all early self blanching varieties. Larger than the White Plume and nearly as early. Of a dwarf compact habit, crisp and tender and very fine flavored. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

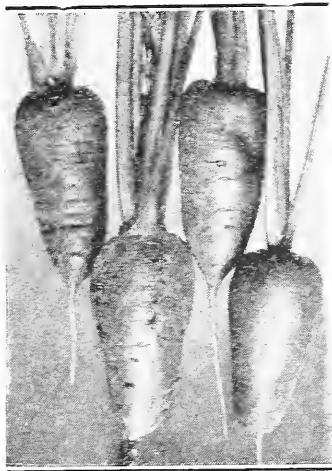
POPCORN

WHITE RICE. The standard white pop corn. Yields of 1800 to 2500 pounds per acre. The kernels are large and sharp pointed and in popping expand to an unusual size. The favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.

AUSTRALIAN HULLLESS. Short, thick ears with deep pointed kernels resembling the White Rice. It is pearly white in color and pops into large and beautiful snowy flakes. One of the popular market varieties. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.



Chantenay



Danvers Half Long

CARROTS

CULTURE. Cultivate the same as for beets, with the exception that the seeds should not be planted as deep. One ounce will sow a drill of 100 feet.

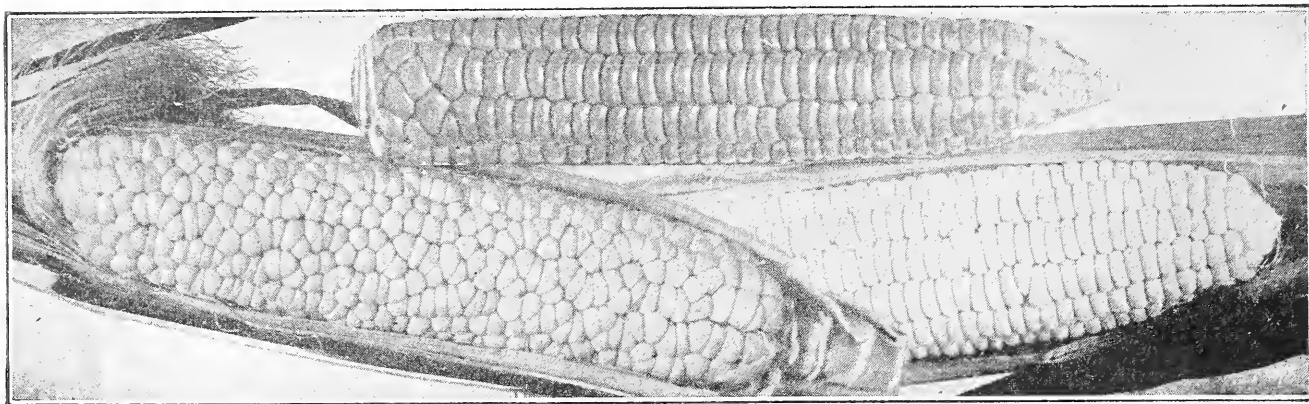
CHANTENAY. A medium early variety, deep orange red, fine grained and of excellent flavor. Is especially favored as a table variety. Stump rooted and not as tapering as the Danvers Half Long. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

DANVERS HALF LONG. One of the best varieties for market gardeners, very productive and adaptable to most any kind of soil. The root is slightly tapering with a blunt point. Medium length, smooth, crisp and tender. Originated with the gardeners of Danvers, Mass. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

OXHEART OR GUERANDE. An ideal carrot for table use. Shorter and thicker than the Danvers Half Long. Especially suitable for shallow soil, bright orange color, fine grained and sweet. Does not require digging but is easily pulled. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. A large variety. Root long and tapering to a point. Grows to unusual size in right soil and for this reason is used extensively for feeding stock. An excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.





Stowell's Evergreen, Golden Bantam and Country Gentleman Corn

SWEET CORN

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. The main late variety. Small white kernels crowded around the cob, not forming definite rows like the other varieties. Large ears with excellent flavor. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid. 30c per pound, not postpaid.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. The leading commercial variety for canning in Iowa. Twenty-five per cent of the world's supply is furnished by this state. This corn is popular with the home gardener as well. Ears are large with deep set kernels, unusually sweet and tender. Our own carefully selected seed. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 30c per pound.

GOLDEN GIANT. A new early yellow variety. It is the result of fourteen years patient and intelligent selection from the product of Howling Mob crossed with Golden Bantam. The ears are very much larger than the Golden Bantam having from twelve to fourteen rows of good sized kernels which fill the entire surface of the cob. Because of the excellent quality of this Sweet Corn the Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded its originator the only Medal given by that Society in 67 years for Sweet Corn. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., 40c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 35c per lb.

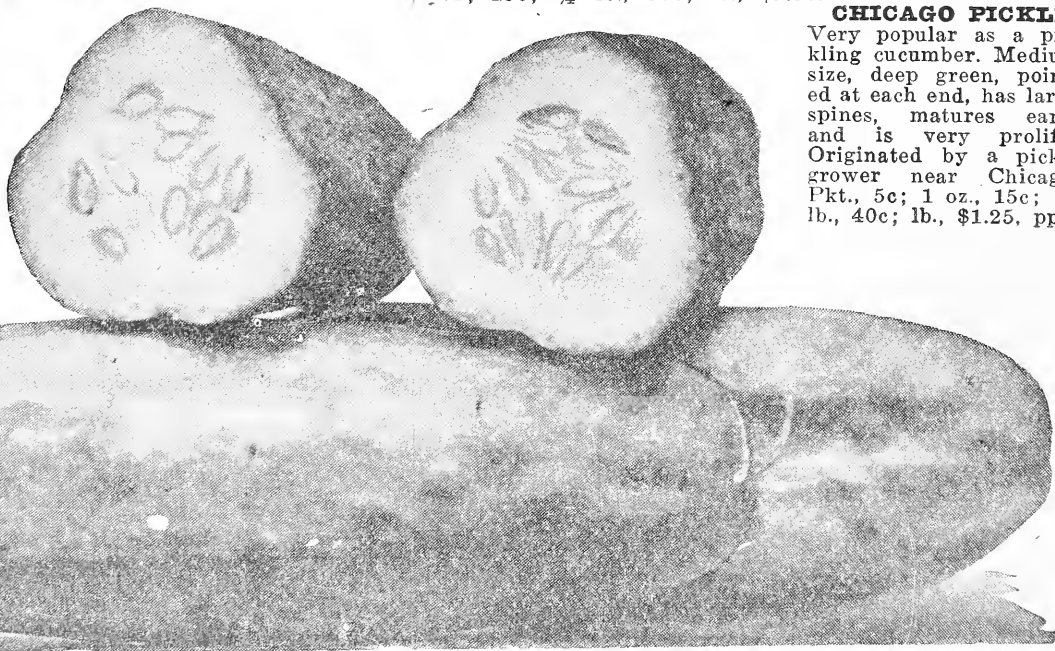
GOLDEN BANTAM. An extra early variety of a bright golden color. Stalks medium high and ears six inches long. It will withstand the cold spring weather better than any variety. On account of its beautiful coloring and sweet flavor it has become exceedingly popular. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 30c per lb.

HERBS

DILL. Used for pickles and for flavoring soups and sauces. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

SAGE. Used as a flavoring in dressing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c, postpaid.

THYME. Used for seasoning. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ppd.



Improved White Spine

KOHL RABI

CULTURE. Kohl Rabi belongs to the same class as cabbage and cauliflower. Cultivate the same as for early cabbage. The fleshy stems should be used while they are young and quite tender.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. A good market sort. Flesh white and tender. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Leaves are yellowish-green, grows very compact and are beautifully curled. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

LEEK

This belongs to the onion family and is cultivated in the same manner with the exception that it requires more room to develop fully.

AMERICAN FLAG. Large and fine, rich flavor. The variety most grown in this country. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c, postpaid.

CUCUMBERS

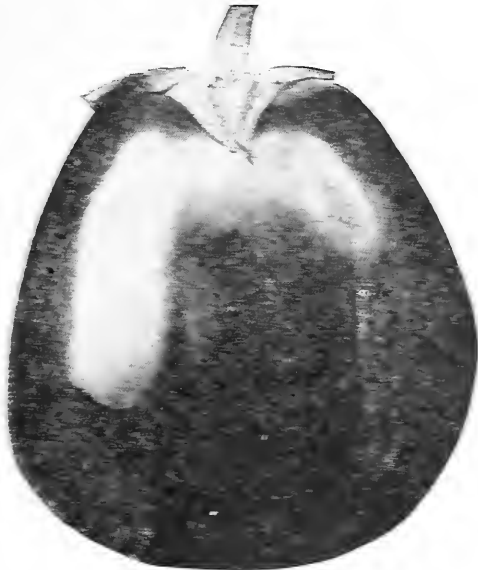
Cucumbers require rich soil. It is a good plan to work in some well rotted manure around each hill. When danger of frost is over and the ground warmed up, plant in hills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 4 feet apart each way. Thin to 3 or 4 plants to each hill. Cultivate frequently.

DAVIS PERFECT. Dark, glossy green, with an average length of 10 to 12 inches. Almost seedless which makes it exceptionally good for slicing. A vigorous grower and resists blight better than any of the long varieties. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE. A large variety of uniform size, very crisp and fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

CHICAGO PICKLE.

Very popular as a pickling cucumber. Medium size, deep green, pointed at each end, has large spines, matures early and is very prolific. Originated by a pickle grower near Chicago. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, ppd.



Black Beauty Egg Plant

EGG PLANT

CULTURE. Sow in a box or bed bed 10-12 inches before time for planting in the field. The ground must be quite warm before the plants are set out. Set plants 12 to 14 inches apart in rows 4 feet apart.

BLACK BEAUTY. The best variety for home and market purposes. It is a large, smooth, black egg and has an excellent flavor. As it matures early it is especially recommended for the north. Pat. 100, 101, 102, 103.

LETTUCE

CULTURE. Sow in rows 12 inches apart and thin the plants so as to stand 5 or 6 inches apart in the row. Real crisp lettuce may be produced by providing partial shade. The plants will sow 100 days of year.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. A splendid variety with market purposes. Sow lettuce under glass in 10 frames. It is also a good variety for early spring use as it does not stand the severe and weather. The heads are large and rather loose leaves very crisp. Pat. 100, 101, 102, 103.

GRAND RAPIDS. Rather a high stemmed variety the leaves keeping near of the ground. Leaves are finely striped and crinkled resembling the romaine and symmetrical with the top of the best loose leaf lettuce. Pat. 100, 101, 102, 103.

IMPROVED HANSON. The most favorite head lettuce in the market. Will thrive in almost any kind of climate. Heads are smaller than and does equally well under glass. Heads are large and firm. Leaves are a light green with a white core and a light appearance. A fine leader. Pat. 100, 101, 102, 103.

BIG BOSTON. An excellent variety head lettuce which grows to an unusual size. Heads measuring from 12 to 18 inches across. This variety is very early and



Big Boston Lettuce

the ground. A wonderful variety for the home and market purposes. Pat. 100, 101, 102, 103.

COS OR ROMAINE LETTUCE

The lettuce is most liked for its fresh crispness and mild flavor. It is different from other varieties in that it has narrow spoon-shaped leaves. Sow all during the spring and after the first part of July for fall crop.

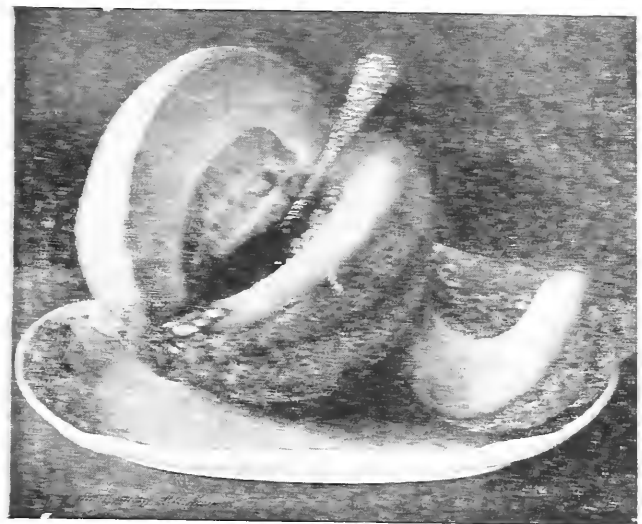
TRIANON SELF-FOLDING COS. The lettuce sown in rows and sometimes in a circular bed. The variety is the best of the Cos or Romaine sort. The long narrow leaves which form the heads are thick and become very crisp. The leaves when folded are said to be perfect and are used in the best of salads. Pat. 100, 101, 102, 103.

MUSKMELONS

CULTURE. Treat the same as cucumbers with the exception that the plants are sown more sparse. When the melons are large they appear about the leaves and stems when the melons are very large.

EXTRA EARLY HARKENSACK. A variety which matures in the soil. Similar to the old Harkensack with the exception that it matures earlier. It has green flesh and a fine flavor. Early sown skin. Pat. 100, 101, 102, 103.

OSAGE. A small seeded variety of a medium size skin colored and slightly netted. It is a fine seeded variety with a small seed variety. Pat. 100, 101, 102, 103.



Rocky Ford

BANANA. Grows from 12 to 14 feet in length. The skin is smooth and light yellow. Flesh is white and of a salmon color. Considered a very superior melon. Pat. 100, 101, 102, 103.

ROCKY FORD—GREEN FLESHED. Similar to the Pink-Meat Rocky Ford with the exception of the flesh which is a light green. It is the standard eating melon and the flowers will stand a green colored eating melon it should be said. Pat. 100, 101, 102, 103.

ROCKY FORD PINK MEAT OR FOLLOCK'S NO. 10. The flesh is pink and the most tender of all the Rocky Ford varieties. It has very thin skin and a salmon color. Uniform in size covered with heavy grey netting. The skin is thin and very tender. It is a very early variety and of the best quality grown. Pat. 100, 101, 102, 103.

HONEY DEW. A comparatively new type of melon from 12 to 14 inches long and about 4 inches across. The flesh is of a green color very sweet and fine flavored. The skin is thin and a light green color. It is a very productive melon but does not mature as early as some of the other varieties.

A few years ago a government farmer of Florida said that the best and earliest melon of Honey Dew Melon seed which was used in making a famous product for the growing of this variety. Pat. 100, 101, 102, 103.

TIP TOP. A wonderfully fine melon. Should be planted by all melon growers. All who have tried it agree that it is a good one. It matures earlier than any other melon from sweet and juicy does have

MUSKMELONS (Continued)

eatable to the very outside rind. The fruits are of large size, nearly round, evenly ribbed and moderately netted. Ripens in 90 days. A melon to be recommended to every lover of this luscious fruit and to every gardener who grows for the market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.00.

HEARTS OF GOLD. The best salmon fleshed Gem Melon. Flesh deep orange, extremely thick, and fine grained and of sweetest flavor. Uniform and handsome in appearance, netting is ideal, heavy and close. Average size melon 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Matures in 80 days. The cavity is small and the rind is very tough, making it a good shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.00.

NEW MUSKMELON—POLLOCKS 10-25. The most popular of all muskmelons among the western commercial growers. An improved Pollock's No. 25. Salmon tint. Very uniform and of highest quality, vigorous and early. Cuts with a golden center shading to green at the rind. The latest and best Rocky Ford. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

WATERMELONS

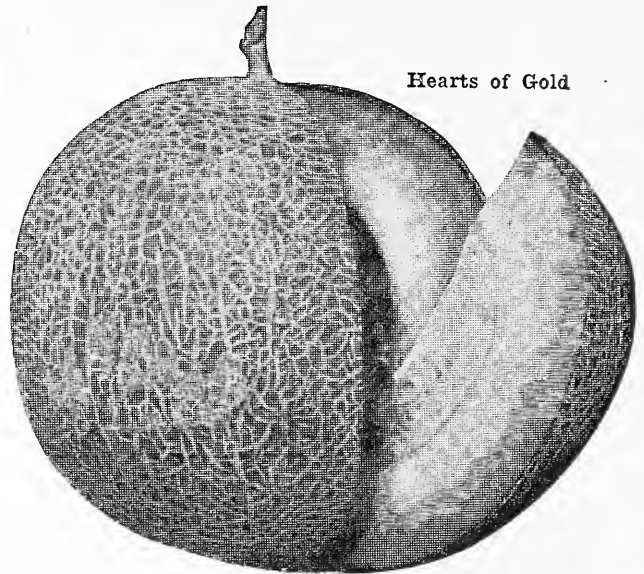
CULTURE. Watermelons delight in light, rich, sandy soil. Plant in hills 8 to 10 feet apart and 8 to 10 seeds to the hill and cover about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep. When plants are well established and danger of insects past then cut to three plants to the hill. One ounce for 40 hills; 3 lbs., to the acre.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET. The sweet sugar melon. Large, oblong variety 26 inches long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter. It is a favorite melon for home use, but will stand shipping very well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

GOLDEN HONEY. Absolutely one of the sweetest melons in existence. Flesh is a golden yellow color, firm and tender. A medium sized melon, oblong shaped, dark skin. The rind is thin but will not crack readily. It is striking in appearance and possesses all the eating qualities of the best sugar melons. Many melon growers declare it to be one of the very choicest melons. Any one who desires a variety of the best for the home or market garden should not fail to try the Golden Honey. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

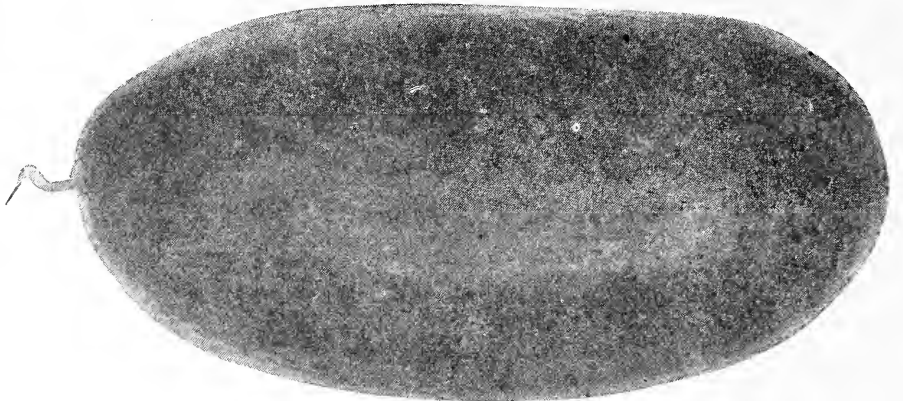
TOM WATSON. The Old Favorite. The only melon that is an excellent shipper and at the same time possesses all the best qualities of the other melons strictly for home use. It is a large oblong melon of a dark green color. Flesh is bright red, sweet and crisp. Seeds brown tipped with white. A large sized melon averaging from 50 to 60 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

ICE CREAM OR PEERLESS. A white seeded variety. The standard home market melon. They are of medium size and very oblong in shape. The flesh is



Hearts of Gold

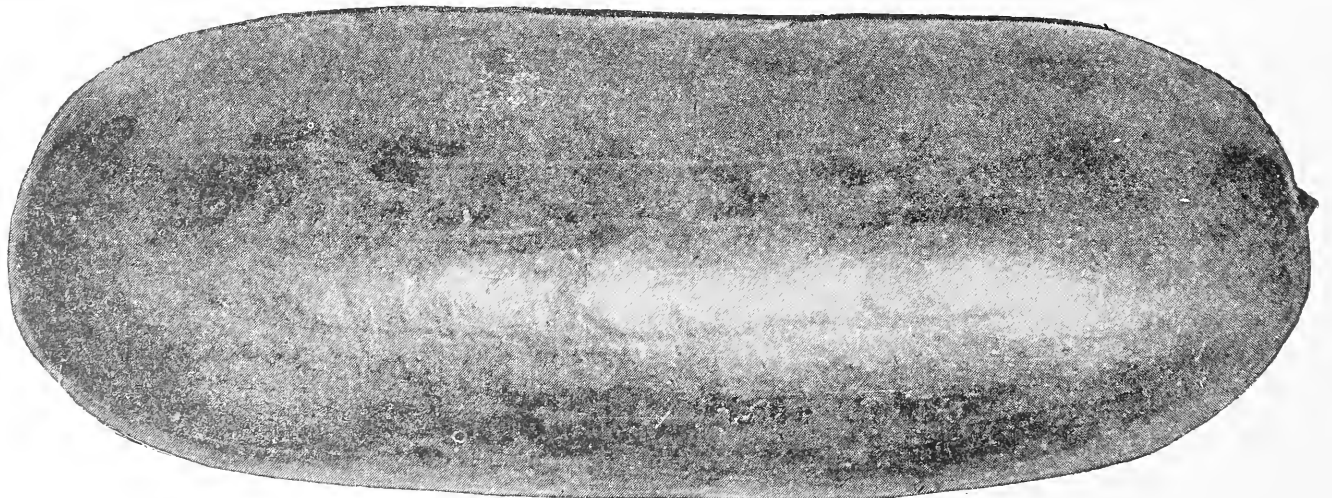
of a bright scarlet and very sweet. Many prefer the Peerless to any other melon. It ranks among the best of the red fleshed varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Kleckley's Sweet

COLE'S EARLY. One of the earliest, but small size. It is very prolific, producing nearly round melons with dark green rind mottled with lighter stripes. Flesh bright red and crisp. A good variety for growing in the northern states. Black seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

HALBERT HONEY. This melon is strongly recommended for home garden purposes. It is early, of medium size, skin a dark green and flesh a rich crimson. Due to the thin rind it will not stand long distance shipping, but the quality surpasses all other varieties with the possible exception of Kleckley's Sweet. Oblong in shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



Tom Watson

WATERMELONS (Continued)

DARK ICING. An extra early melon for home use and nearby market. One of the most delicious fruits of shortened oval form with dark green skin. Flesh deep pink, very sweet and melting. White seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

GRAY MONARCH OR LONG WHITE ICING. A large melon of oblong shape. The flesh is bright red, solid and firm. The vine is a vigorous grower and heavy bearer of large silver melons with very tough rind. The melon measures from 20 to 30 inches in length. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



Southport Red Globe

ONIONS

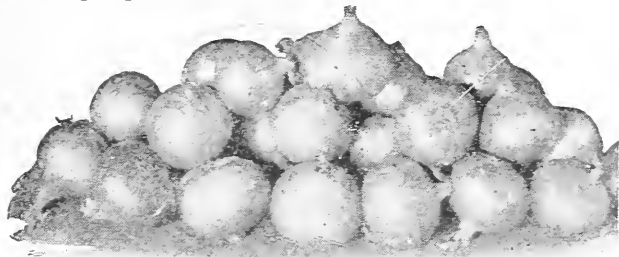
CULTURE. Onions prefer a rich, sandy soil. Plow the ground in the fall. Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in rows 1 foot apart as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. Thin to 3 or 4 inches apart and keep free from weeds all through the season. Six pounds of seed to the acre.

AILSA CRAIG. An excellent variety. Straw colored skin, globe shaped with fine thin neck. For eating it cannot be surpassed. Large size and splendid keeper. Fine for exhibition purposes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

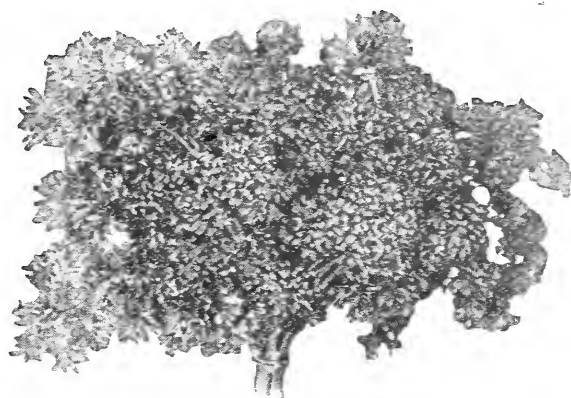
SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. Medium size spherical with small neck, deep rich color, good keeper. With the exception of color it is identical with the Southport White Globe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. Similar to the other Southport Globe Onion with the exception of color. But distinct from the Danvers type, being more pointed at either end. Outer skin pale yellow, flesh white, mild in flavor and very productive. Keeps a long time in good condition after pulling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. Globe shaped onion, small neck and deep orange yellow color. Flesh creamy white and of a mild flavor. Large size. Similar to the Southport Yellow Globe but a little later and not quite as large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



Onion Sets



Hollow Crown Parsnips

RED WETHERSFIELD. The standard red. The best variety for poor or dry soil. Flesh purplish white, outer skin purplish red, highly flavored and large in size. Somewhat flattened in shape. Can easily be kept during the winter and is a great favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. Silvery white color, fine grained and mild flavor. The most popular white globe variety. The same in form as the Yellow or Red Globe but has a milder flavor. To produce good white onions, crop should be pulled just as the stalks begin to fall down and allow them to dry in the open air. Two to two and one-half inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

ONION SETS

To secure early onions for home or market use, don't fail to plant onion sets. You will have onions for the table several weeks earlier than if you planted the seeds. They are excellent for bunching and are in great demand in the early spring when vegetables are scarce.

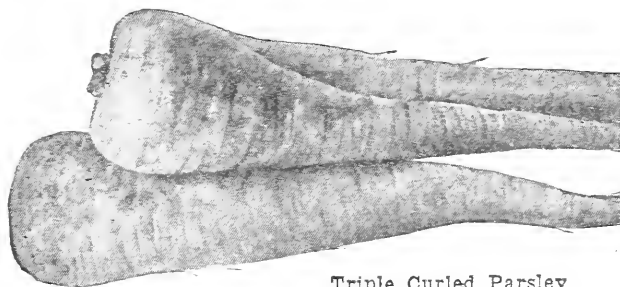
YELLOW, RED AND WHITE: Per lb., postpaid, 25c. Not postpaid, per lb., 20c.

PARSLEY

CULTURE. Sow as early as the soil can be cultivated. It is well to soak the seed in water twenty-four hours before planting, as the seed germinate very slowly.

TRIPLE CURLED. Used mainly for garnishing meats but can be used in flavoring soups and other foods. Has closely curled leaves of a deep green color. The best variety for general cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; postpaid.

HAMBURG OR TURNIP ROOTED. Roots resemble a small parsnip which is the edible portion. Used mainly for flavoring soups and stews. Flesh is white with the flavor of celeriac. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; postpaid.



Triple Curled Parsley

PARSNIPS

CULTURE. Sow as soon as the weather will permit. Cover one-half inch deep and thin out to five inches apart. Frost improves the flavor and what is not need for winter use can be left in the ground for early spring use.

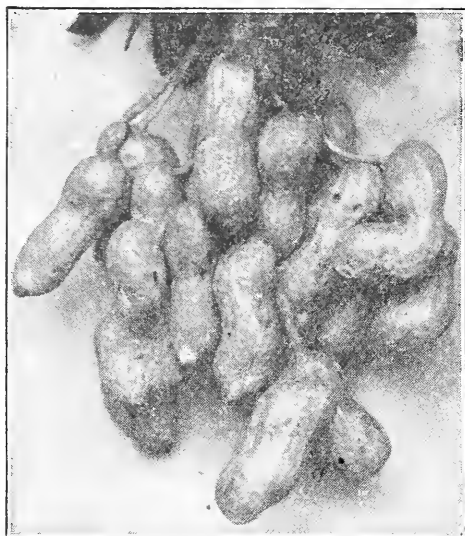
HOLLOW CROWN. Heavy at the shoulder and tapering towards the base. White flesh, sweet and fine flavored. Common variety grown for table use and stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY. Roots not as long as Hollow Crown but are larger and more easily gathered. Heavy cropper, excellent sugary flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

PEANUTS

They require the same culture as beans. Plant when the weather is warm and thin to stand a foot apart in the row.

SPANISH. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid.



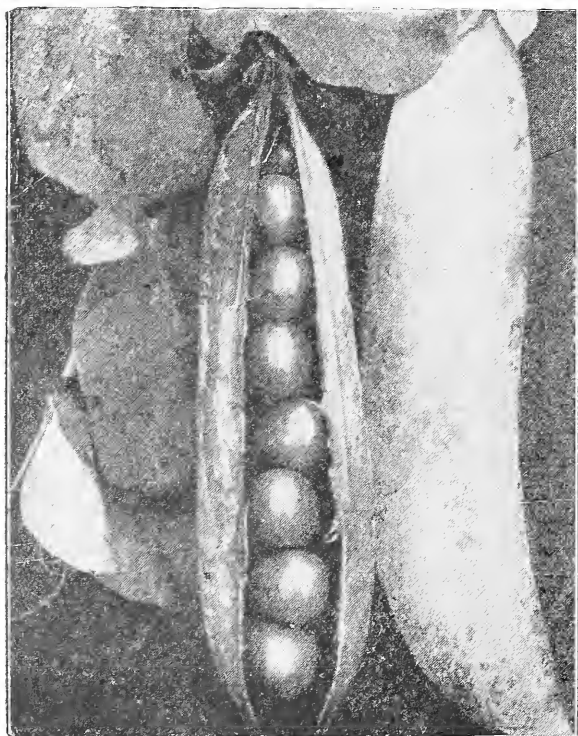
Spanish Peanut.

PEAS

CULTURE. Plant peas as soon as the soil can be cultivated in the spring. Plant about 10 seeds to the foot, 2 or 3 inches deep in rows 3 or 4 feet apart or plant in double rows 6 inches apart with the ordinary space between the rows. Supports may then be placed in the narrow space between the rows.

ALASKA. Also called Earliest of All. Most popular first early pea for canning. An extra early variety. Vines 20 to 30 inches in height and produces an abundance of well filled pods of a dark green color. The peas are smooth and of an excellent flavor. The entire crop ripens at once which makes it very popular with canners. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs. or more, 25c per lb.

GRADUS OR PROSPERITY. The best early pea in existence. The popular large podded, wrinkled pea of finest quality matures pods only two to five days later than the small-podded round-seeded extra earlies. Vines

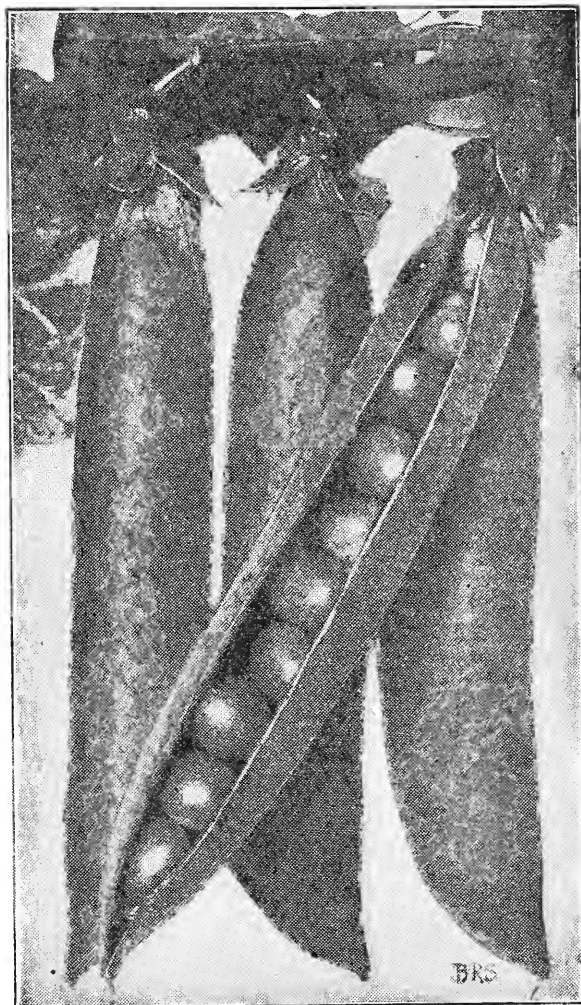


Gradus Garden Peas

grow three feet high. Pods 4 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The peas are of finest flavor. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 30c per lb.

LITTLE MARVEL. One of the choicest of early wrinkled peas. Vines grow very even and uniform about 15 inches high and produce very abundantly good-sized pods, well filled with delicious green peas. Matures at the same time as American Wonder. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.75. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 30c per lb.

AMERICAN WONDER. The earliest wrinkled pea. An exceedingly dwarf variety, only 8 to 10 inches high and a few days later than Alaska. The small pods are straight and filled with 6 to 8 luscious peas. It is particularly adapted for family use as it requires no support. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 25c per lb.



Nott's Excelsior

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. A highly bred variety of fine compact dwarf growth, with large pods averaging 3 inches in length. They are well filled to the ends with peas of large size and unusually fine flavor. The vines grow 15 inches high and are very productive. A highly desirable sort for the market gardeners and unsurpassed for the home garden. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 25c per lb.

LAXTONIAN. The new dwarf Gradus. A new large podded dwarf pea. Grows 16 to 18 inches high. It produces the same large, telephone-like pods and has the same exquisite flavor as the Gradus, over which it has the advantage in that it requires no support. The Laxtonian is in reality a Giant Podded Early Dwarf in a class almost by itself, for size, appearance and productiveness. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00. By express, 10 lbs., or more 35c per lb.

ALDERMAN. A fine new pea. Height about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Growth is strong and robust and exceedingly productive. One of the best large podded summer varieties. Peas are of large size and unsurpassed in quality. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 35c per lb.

PEAS (Continued)

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR. One of the best known of all edible-podded peas. The vines grow luxuriantly and reach a height of 6 to 7 feet. Pods are produced in great abundance and they should be gathered when the seeds are just beginning to form. They are broken in pieces the same as string beans and make a delicious and palatable dish. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 35c per lb.

DWARF CHAMPION OR JUNO. A dwarf growing strain of the old popular Champion of England. It grows only 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and produces a fine crop of delicious, large size peas. A hardy and profuse bearer. Vigorous grower. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.75. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 30c per lb.

QUITE CONTENT. The largest podded pea in existence. Vines 5 to 6 feet in height. Its gigantic pods measure 5 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. They are closely filled with large sweet peas. It cannot be too highly praised as a standard late sort. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 40c per lb.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM. A splendid mid-season or second early sort. Pods often measure five inches in length which contain from 7 to 10 peas. Vigorous grow-



Chinese Giant Pepper

er and sure cropper. The most popular late variety both for the home and the market. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 30c per lb.

TELEPHONE. Pods immense size, of a dark green color, medium early, well filled with peas of the largest size. Vines growing about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and produces an abundance of pods. Tender and sweet. One of the best sorts for either home or market. A good wrinkled variety. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75. By express, 10 lbs., or more, 30c per lb.

PEPPERS

CULTURE. Sow seed in hot bed or in a box in the house and transplant when ground is warm and danger from frost is past. Set 15 to 18 inches apart in rows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Cultivate the same as for tomatoes and egg plant.

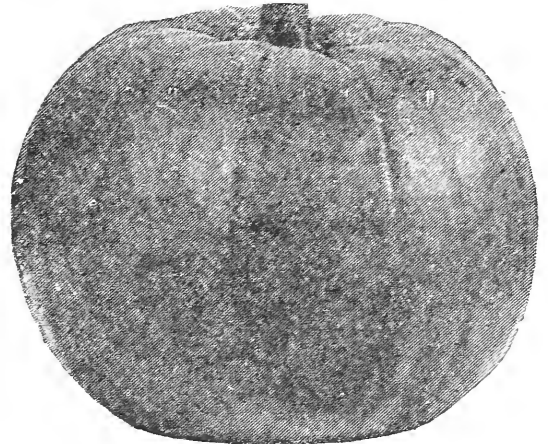
CHINESE GIANT. The largest size of all peppers. It is of a bright scarlet color. Flesh is thick, having an unusually mild flavor. They are early and very productive. The ideal pepper for salads. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c, postpaid.

FIMIENTO. This is smaller in size than the Chinese Giant but has a sweeter flavor. Good either fresh or canned and the favorite for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c, postpaid.

RED CHILI. Bushes broad and about 20 inches high. Fruit measures 2 to 3 inches in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Very productive and early maturing. Has a very hot taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

PUMPKINS

CULTURE. When sown with corn plant 3 to 5 in every third hill of each fifth row. Cover about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When planted as a single crop they should be 8 feet apart each way. Thin to 4 plants in each hill. One ounce of seed will make 25 hills; 4 pounds for one acre.



Connecticut Field Pumpkin

CONNECTICUT FIELD OR BIG TOM. The common field or cow pumpkin. It is also the standard variety used by canners. Extremely hardy and will grow under almost any conditions. Mammoth size and wonderful yielder. The best variety for sowing with corn. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c. Not prepaid, 80c per lb.

WINTER QUEEN OR WINTER LUXURY. Regarded as the finest quality pie pumpkin. It is about 10 inches across. Flesh is thick, sweet and tender with unusual fine flavor. Skin a deep golden color, finely netted. It is one of the best winter keepers and the highest quality sort for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

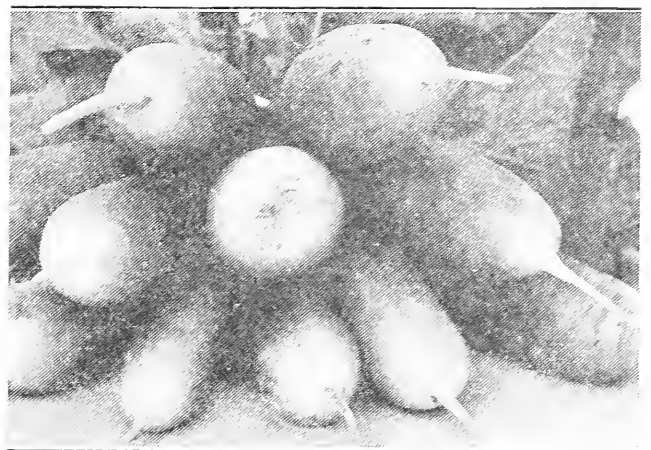
KING OF THE MAMMOTHS (Jumbo). A great show pumpkin. They exceed any other pumpkin in size, often measuring three feet in diameter. They are round in shape and flattened at the top and bottom. The outside is a light salmon orange in color and the inside a bright yellow. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.60.

LARGE CHEESE. Commonly known as "Sweet Pumpkin." They are about the same size as the Connecticut Field but are flat shaped, having a cream-colored skin, mottled with green when fully ripe; flesh yellow, thick and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., 90c.

YELLOW CUSHAW. This is a golden fleshed crook-neck variety. Its curved length from one end to another will average two feet. The flesh is tender and of good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

RADISHES

CULTURE. Plant in drills 12 to 18 inches apart and as soon as the plants are up thin slightly to prevent crowding. Plant them in rich soil so they will grow quickly, otherwise they will have a bitter flavor and will not be fit for table use. For a constant supply make successive plantings every two weeks.



French Breakfast Radish

RADISHES (Continued)



Early Scarlet Globe

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. The first early radish. The best strain of the bright red radishes, good for forcing as well as the open ground. Flesh is white and crisp, small top and will stand a great deal of heat. A popular variety both for the home and market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

WHITE ICICLE. One of the very best early radishes. A large uniform variety gradually tapering to a point. They are pure white, crisp, and tender, retain their flavor and crispness longer than most the other varieties. They are very attractive for table use when mixed with the red varieties. A good standard sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

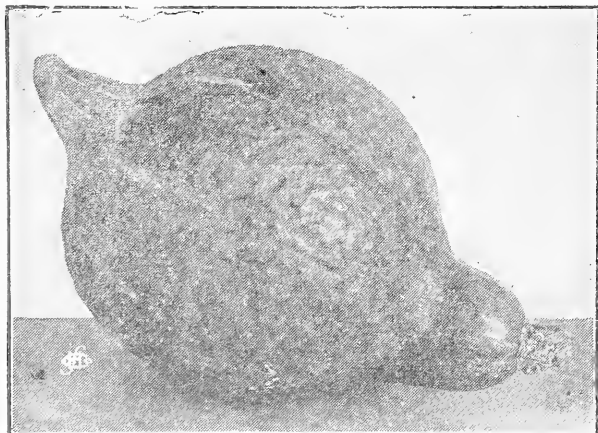
SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED. Small round roots of a bright scarlet with white tip. Good for bunching and excellent for family use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Medium size, olive shaped, mild and tender. Bright scarlet color with white tip. One of the best early sorts of the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP. A good standard variety. Roots long and of a bright red color. Crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

WINTER RADISH

The seed should be planted in the latter part of the summer and the roots pulled and stored for winter use. They should remain in the ground as long as possible without frosting and should then be dug and stored the same as turnips.



Warty Hubbard Squash

CHINA ROSE. The most popular of the winter radishes. It is a bright rose color. Flesh is firm, and has good keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

RHUBARB

VICTORIA. A good market sort, with beautiful red stalks. A large variety. 2-year roots, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

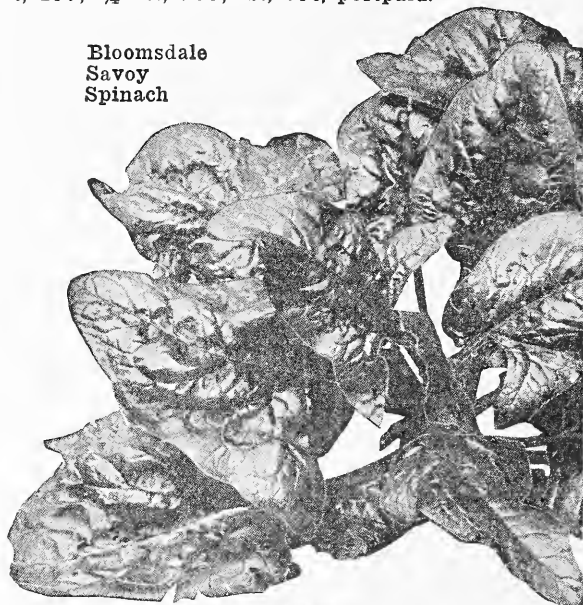
LINNAEUS. A trifle earlier than the Victoria; green stalks; very large and tender. 2 year roots, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

SPINACH

CULTURE. Sow the seeds of Spinach in drills 12 to 18 inches apart at the rate of 1 ounce to 100 feet of row. In gathering the entire plant is removed, selecting the larger plants first, thus giving the smaller ones room to develop.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY. The earliest variety, large, dark green, fleshy leaves, curled and wrinkled. Of an upright growth, fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

PRICKLEY. Best for fall sowing where winters are severe. Also well adapted for spring use. Medium sized, arrow shaped leaves. The hardiest variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

Bloomsdale
Savoy
Spinach

SQUASH

CULTURE. Squashes requires the same cultivation and care as that of cucumbers and muskmelons. Seed should not be planted until danger of frost is over and the soil quite warm.

WARTED HUBBARD. The most popular of all winter squashes. It has a dark green skin, and rich golden yellow flesh. The skin is covered with small, irregular lumps. It is very hardy and considered the best keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.65, postpaid.

YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP. A very early summer variety; flat with scalloped edges; golden yellow color; flesh pale yellow; small seed capacity. One of the most productive varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

SUMMER CROOKNECK. The size of this squash is about 15 inches, with crooked neck and warty surface. Flesh is thick, yellow and of splendid quality. Very early and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.65, postpaid.

DELICIOUS. Of a green color, about the same size as the Hubbard, weighing from 5 to 10 lbs. Flesh is a deep orange, very thick and fine grained. Rind very thin. Said to be the finest flavored squash in cultivation today. A good fall variety although it is best during the winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

GOLDEN HUBBARD. Resembles the Green Hubbard with the exception of the skin being a deep orange yellow. The flesh is also of a deep golden color. Fine grained and rich flavored. Earlier than the Green Hubbard but keeps well through the winter. A popular seller. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET

CULTURE. Plant like beets in rows twelve to fourteen inches apart and thin out so the plants stand twelve inches apart in the rows. Swiss Chard is a plant that is developed for the foliage instead of the root. The leaves are picked off when small and are used for greens in place of Spinach. If allowed to grow the fleshy leaf stalks are used, and prepared like asparagus.

GIANT LUCULLUS. The largest and handsomest variety. Grows 2 to 2½ feet high, producing thick broad stalks like rhubarb. Leaves crumpled like spinach, very tender and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c, postpaid.

TURNIPS

CULTURE. Turnips require a rich soil, and may be grown either as an early or late crop. Sow seed in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin plants to about 3 inches apart. For late crop seed may be sown broadcast on land from which some earlier crop has been removed. Two pounds of seed is required for one acre.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. This variety is popular both as a table beet and for stock feeding. It is best for table use when small. If used for stock allow them to grow large. The upper portion which grows above the ground is of purple color. Flesh white. Very productive and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

GOLDEN BALL. A globular yellow variety, with smooth skin and yellow flesh. A good variety for either stock or table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH. An early turnip of a creamy white. Mild flavor, quick grower. Popular with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

WHITE EGG. One of the best for table use. It is egg shaped with a smooth thin skin. Flesh clear white, having a mild sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



RUTABAGAS

CULTURE. Rutabagas thrive best on rich soil. Sow the seed in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, as early as weather conditions permit. The roots are hardy and will withstand considerable frost. Two pounds of seed are required for one acre.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. A variety of American origin. Purple top and yellow flesh. They are large sized and exceedingly productive. Is excellent both for table and stock feeding. Small top and short neck. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

SALSIFY

CULTURE. Sow the seed at the same time and in the same manner as those of parsnips and carrots. Thin plants to about two inches apart in the row. Salsify may be dug and stored the same as parsnips and carrots or left in the ground until needed. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row. This amount will be sufficient for an ordinary family.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. The most popular variety. Larger than the old variety and of a superior quality. The roots are white and have the oyster flavor, which makes them especially popular for soups and stews. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

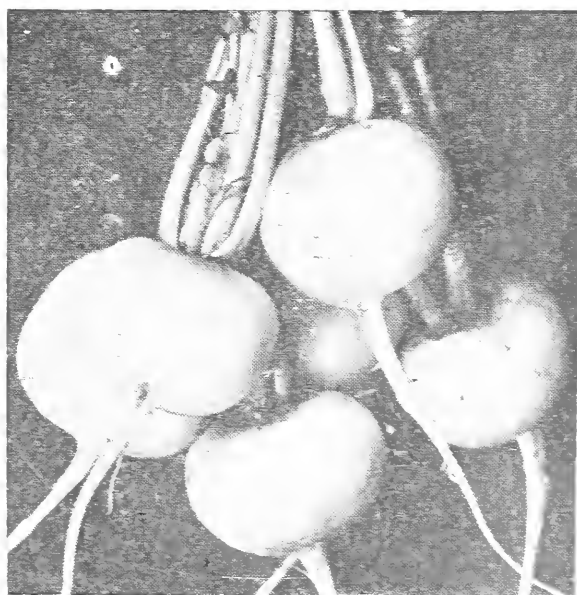


Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

TOMATOES

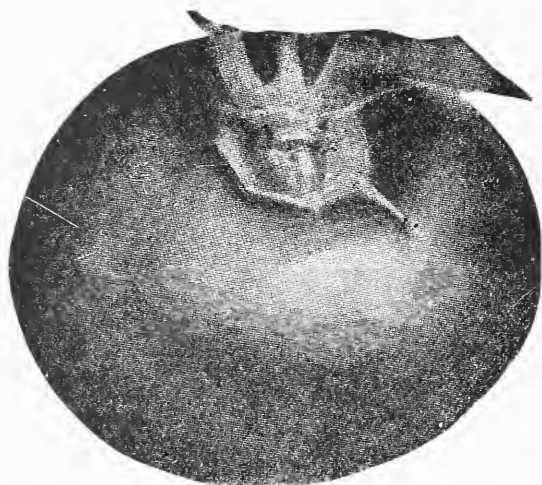
CULTURE. To secure early tomatoes the seed should be started about eight weeks before the time for setting the plants in the field. For only a few plants the seed may be sown in a shallow box in the house. Transplant these to a cold frame or box setting two inches apart each way. Set in the open as soon as danger from frost has passed. If they are staked as they should be, set 18 inches apart in rows three feet apart. If they are not staked they may be planted 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart.

BURBANK. A new tomato. The earliest tomato in existence. Ripens before the Earliana and produces large tomatoes of uniform size and shape. It is unusually productive. A few plants will furnish an ample supply for a medium sized family. Fruit is bright crimson, solid, heavy and of superior quality. Continues to bear throughout the season. Resists wilt and other diseases better than any other variety. An excellent tomato for canning as well as slicing. Absolutely the best all around tomato on the market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.85; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.



Golden Ball Turnips

TOMATOES (Continued)



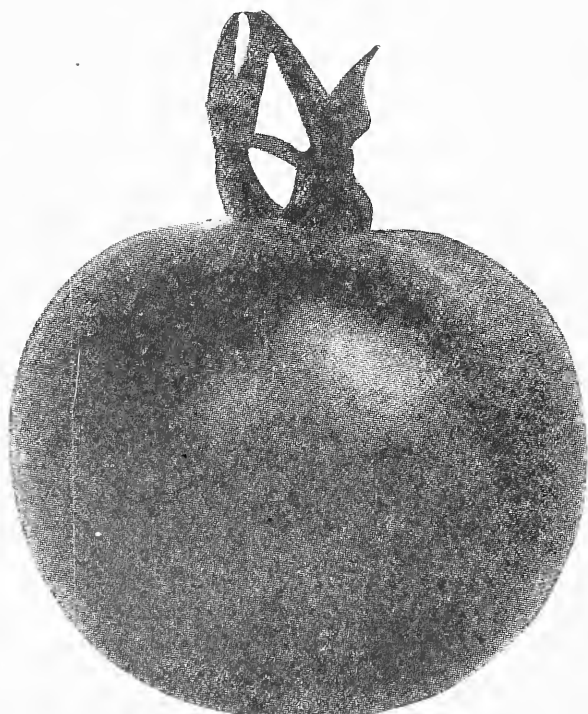
Bonnie Best

BONNIE BEST. An early tomato of uniform size. A bright scarlet color, globe shape and very attractive. Ripens uniformly and is a great favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

DWARF STONE. The plant is of dwarf habit but produces tomatoes as large as the other varieties. It does not require staking as the stems are strong and will hold the tomatoes well up from the ground. A very superior sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

THE PIERCE ALBINO TOMATO. A new tomato with ivory-white skin and paper-white flesh. It does not contain the usual acids and can therefore be enjoyed by those who are unable to eat tomatoes on account of the acids they contain. The tomatoes are a good size, many of the largest weighing one pound. They do not ripen as early as some of the red varieties, but the beauty and quality of this fruit makes one feel amply repaid for waiting. Used in combination with the red tomatoes it makes a very pretty and delicious salad. Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c; postpaid.

EARLIANA. This is a very early variety. Large size, bright red color, smooth and firm. Earliana is one of our leading varieties. Very popular with the market gardeners and at the same time one of the very best varieties for home use. The fruit is produced in clusters of 5 to 8 in the center of the plant. For an all around early tomato this can't be beat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50, postpaid.



Ponderosa

GOLDEN QUEEN. The standard yellow variety. Large, solid and smooth. Has a finer flavor than the red varieties and is used a great deal for preserving. Flesh fine grained and tender. Ripens early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

ACME. An old variety, purplish pink in color, large and solid. An old standard variety of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

PONDEROSA. A very large variety, not as regular in shape as the other varieties, but of a very fine quality. The fruit is purplish red and very solid. A popular tomato for slicing. Very productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

JOHN BAER. The 'John Baer' Tomato produces the most perfect high crown tomatoes ever grown. It has a brilliant, bright red color and a mild, deliciously sweet flavor; free from core and almost seedless. An extra early variety, productive and hardy. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 45c.



Earliana

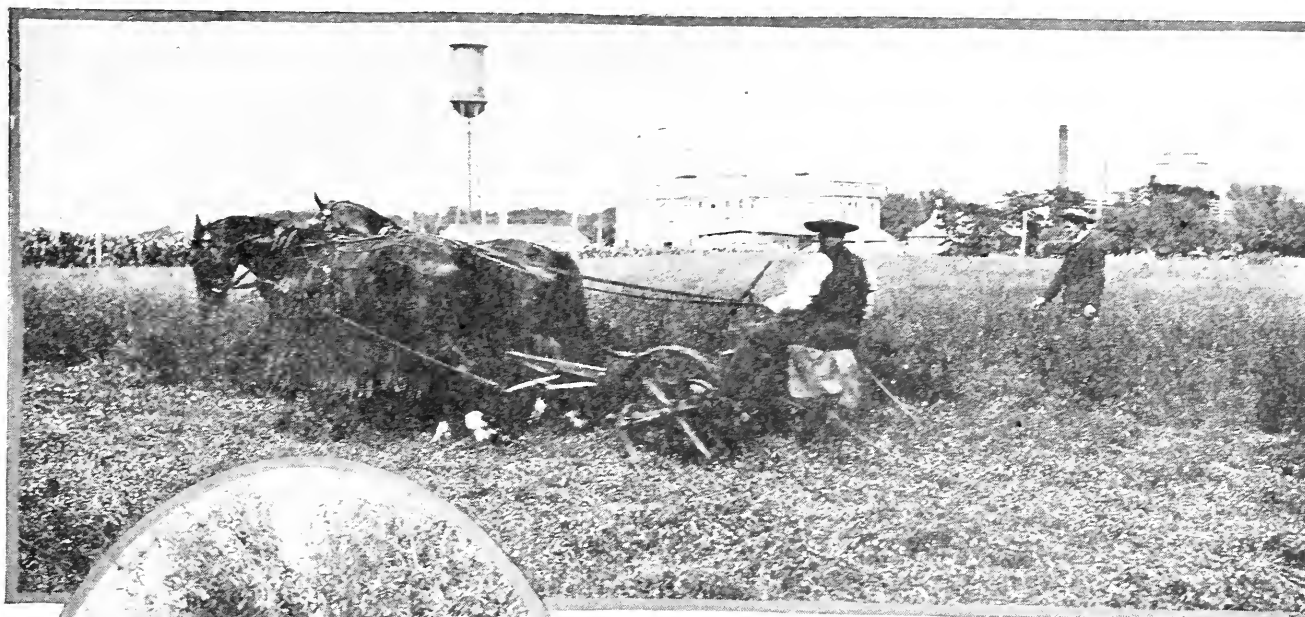
DIENER. A most superior tomato. The fruit is large, averaging one pound in weight, while some of them have reached the three pound mark. It is well filled out, containing no hollows. The outer skin is tough but has the firmest flesh of any variety we know. Two pound fruits have been shipped from California in perfect condition during the hottest part of summer. It may be picked green late in the fall to be ripened inside. It is of a magnificent dark red color, very sweet and free from acid. Ripens medium late. It is far superior to any of the late varieties. Pkt., 25c.

PRESERVING TOMATOES

YELLOW PLUM. These tomatoes are the size of large plums and grow in clusters. Very smooth and handsome in appearance. Bright yellow color. The popular preserving tomato. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; postpaid.

YELLOW HUSK OR STRAWBERRY. Also called ground cherry. This variety is of a spreading habit. Fruit of golden yellow the size of a cherry which is enclosed in a husk. It has a flavor similar to the strawberry and is unexcelled for salads and preserves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c, postpaid.

FIELD SEEDS



SKROMME'S NORTHERN GROWN ALFALFA

The growing of alfalfa is growing in popularity each year as the farmers begin to realize the wonderful value there is in this form of feed. Most of the farm crops are rich in starches, sugars and similar substances that produce heat and energy, but they are poor in protein which build muscles. So in order to supply the stock with a balanced ration, bran, oil meal, cotton seed oil, etc., have to be purchased at a high price. Why not grow alfalfa instead? It contains a higher per cent of protein than any other feed produced on the farm and can be fed to all classes of stock. It is especially good for dairy cows. Besides being rich in protein it is very productive, several crops being cut from a single field. As a soil builder it cannot be excelled. A ton of alfalfa contains seven pounds of nitrogen and one pound of phosphoric acid more than the equal amount of clover. If you have never grown alfalfa before, try at least an acre and watch the wonderful results. Inoculate your own alfalfa.

For inoculators see page 48.

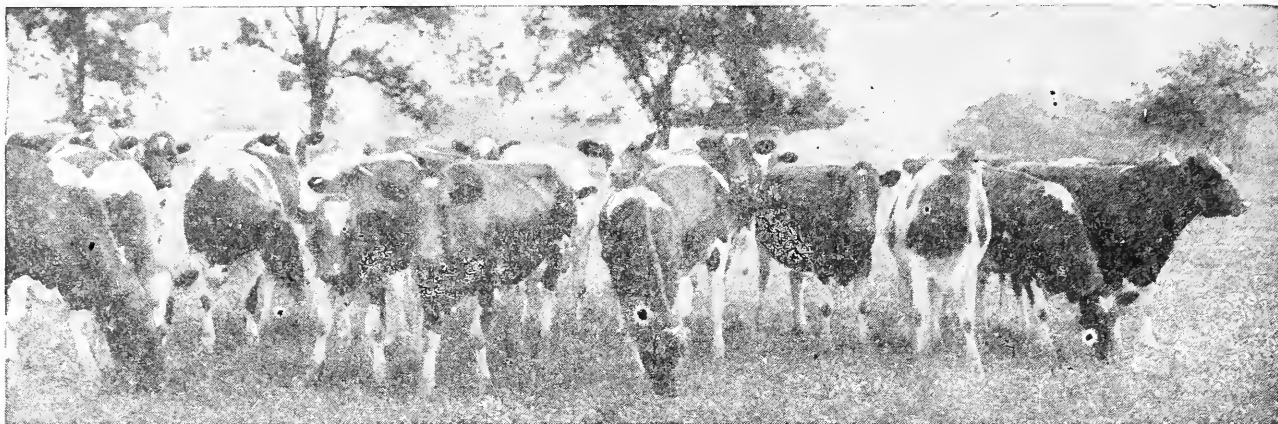
HARDY NORTHWESTERN GROWN:

Very valuable for all sections of the corn belt and wherever there is danger of winter killing. This seed was produced in Montana and Dakota where the winter temperature often drops to 30 degrees below zero. This strain is the result of our thirty years of development under the most rigorous winter conditions during which time nature has gradually weeded out the weaker plants, leaving only the stronger to produce seed. It is therefore well suited to Iowa where it has been successfully grown for many years. On account of its cheapness many farmers use it as a rotation hay crop, mixed with red clover and timothy, usually in the following proportions: Four pounds of Alfalfa, four pounds of Red Clover and four pounds of Timothy. This results in a big yield of hay, superior in quality to either clover or timothy.

Above—Cutting Alfalfa on the Iowa State College Farm, where it has been grown successfully and fed profitably for many years.

Below — One Alfalfa plant. Note the luxuriant growth from the large spreading crown. Note also the immense root system.





TIMOTHY

Timothy Is the One Grass Most Indispensable to the Farmers of America.

From the Missouri River to Maine, from Kansas to far up in Canada, there is hardly a farm without Timothy.

Timothy is the best possible insurance against the loss of the clover pasture or the alfalfa may not make a stand or it may winter kill. In either case the timothy will come to the rescue and in a large measure make up for the loss. When the wise and experienced farmer sows his clover or alfalfa he will also sow with it a liberal portion of timothy, knowing full well that if the clover or alfalfa fails timothy will be there to take its place in keeping back weeds and at the same time producing palatable and nutritious grass or hay. If the clover or alfalfa does not winter kill the timothy sown with it increases the yield, makes the hay easier to cure and produces a feed mixture which stock relish and on which they grow fat, putting money into the farmer's pocket and enriches the farmer's land.

Our timothy seed is choice, re-cleaned, free from noxious weeds and of high germination. Price per lb., 25c, postpaid. See enclosed price list.

RED TOP

Red Top is especially adapted to wet soil but will also make good growth on dry land. It is used to a great extent in pasture mixtures as it starts growing early in the spring and continues growing throughout the summer. Red Top with White Clover and Blue Grass makes an excellent lawn grass mixture. Per lb., 40c, postpaid. See enclosed price list for prices on quantities.



Timothy

GRIMM ALFALFA

This wonderful alfalfa was introduced into Minnesota by an emigrant from Germany named Grimm. Its fame is fully merited. Its superiority to the common alfalfa is well established. It is hardier, has a more vigorous growth and yields more than does even the hardy Northern Alfalfa. Its strong branching root system and great vigor are such that it will come through any hard winter unharmed, that might entirely destroy the common alfalfa. Not being at all weakened by unfavorable winter conditions spring finds it ready to start off with a remarkable early and vigorous growth. Farmers are unanimous in the praise of Grimm.

One of our customers reports as follows: "A year ago I sowed 5 acres to your Grimm and 5 acres of the same field to common Kansas alfalfa. I have now made two cuttings and have gotten from the 5 acres of Grimm 15 loads of hay and from the 5 acres of common only 7 loads. I have now made a drive of 80 miles to get some more of your Grimm Alfalfa. I want Grimm regardless of what it costs."

MEADOW FESCUE OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS

One of the most valuable grasses. It furnishes an abundance of pasture early in the spring and late in the fall when other grasses have not come up or have already died out. Is drought and frost resisting. Is well suited to a wide range of soils. Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre without nurse crop. Price, per lb., 40c.

LAWN GRASS SEED

Our own lawn grass mixtures. Grows quickly and covers the ground in a very short time. Keeps green from early spring until late fall. Specially suited to the northern and central states. Price, per lb., 60c.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

The most popular grass for pastures. It affords more nourishment for livestock than any other grass as it ranks high in protein and other contents. It will grow in almost any part of the United States from early spring and continue growing in the winter until the ground is frozen.

It is not only excellent as a pasture grass but is considered the best for lawn grass, sown together with other mixtures. Lb., 60c, postpaid. For quantities see enclosed price list.



Field of Medium Red Clover ready for second cutting. Big stack of hay in the distance made from first cutting. The smaller picture represents our Roland Brand Clover Seed, the kind to sow if you want a field as fine as the one above.

CLOVERS

Clover should be grown more extensively by the farmers. It helps to build up the soil and is excellent when used as hay and pasture crop.

The clover has a heavy root system that leaves a large amount of vegetable matter in the soil, when it is plowed under. This makes the soil more suitable for the roots of other plants; increases the water holding capacity of the soil; keeps the light soils from blowing and washing and the heavy soils from baking; deepens the soil and aids drainage. This shows why soil that produces clover can be worked earlier in the spring. Clover is one of the plants that has the ability to acquire nitrogen from the air instead of the soil so that grasses sown with it are able to use part of this nitrogen instead of robbing the soil of its entire supply. Clover should be grown in rotation as it increases the yield of grains and also their protein contents.

MEDIUM RED OR JUNE CLOVER. This is considered by all up-to-date farmers to be the most valuable of all clovers, and is universally grown throughout the country. It lives two years, grows from two to four feet high and makes two crops a year. The first is generally cut for hay at the time when in full blossom. The second is either harvested for seed, cut for hay, pastured or plowed under as green manure to add fertility and humus to the soil.

For a hay Medium Red Clover is usually sown with timothy at the rate of from 6 to 8 lbs. for clover and 4 to 5 pounds of timothy per acre. The yield is three tons to the acre. Many farmers are now adding Alfalfa to the mixture, in proportion of 4 lbs. of Alfalfa, 4 lbs. of Medium Red Clover and 4 lbs. of Timothy per acre. The quality of the hay is thus improved by adding more of a variety to the ration and by raising the protein contents of the feed. The yield is also notably increased by addition of Alfalfa.

Medium Red Clover furnishes an excellent pasture as it makes a vigorous growth and all kinds of live stock like it. It adds to the fertility of the soil, increases quality with yield of any crop which follows it.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER. Mammoth Red Clover is highly valued for its enormous yield. It is distinct from Medium Red, being larger, of coarser and more robust growth and from two to three weeks later in maturing. It makes only one crop but pastures well as it retains its greenness throughout the summer, and furnishes more forage than the Medium Red Clover as a fertilizer for green manuring in that it grows more rank and makes more growth to plow under. On rich loamy soils it makes an immense growth. It also grows well on soils too poor and too light and sandy to get even a catch of Medium Red Clover. It is therefore largely used to restore fertility to wornout soil.



A field of White Sweet Clover, as it appeared on June 15th, second year after it had been sowed, all ready to cut for hay or ensilage. It is going to make a great feed for the milch cows. In about six weeks another crop just like it will follow. The roots already well stored with nitrogen taken direct from the air and will be held in readiness for next year's corn crop, which will show a probable increase of about 20 bushels per acre over what it would have been if sweet clover had not been grown on the ground.

ALSIKE or SWEDISH CLOVER. The best clover for low moist land, or soils deficient in lime. Alsike clover is the most profitable clover to grow on many farms, where the soil is found to be acid or sour and on which lime is not being applied to correct this condition. It will also do very well on land that is wet and poorly drained. Alsike is a perennial and the hardiest of all clovers. It withstands extremes of both cold and heat, but does best in the coldest parts of the northwest. It will under favorable conditions grow from 2 to 3 feet tall and produce as big a crop of hay as Red Clover. The quality of the hay is superior to that of Red Clover. On account of having slender stems and thicker foliage. It is also superior to Red Clover for pasture, being more permanent.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. For the lawn or pasture. A low growing, spreading clover; round white heads; very fragrant. Is perfectly hardy; will grow on almost any soil. White Dutch Clover is largely used in grass mixtures with Blue Grass for permanent pasture and lawns. The farmers who establish a permanent pasture should not fail to add some White Dutch Clover to the other grass he sows. And no lawn grass mixture is complete without it. Price, per lb., 80c.

SWEET CLOVER

Sweet Clover is rapidly gaining in popularity and increasing in favor among the farmers. It

has found a place on every farm and is securely holding its own. It has practically the same feeding value as Alfalfa, although the live stock do not like it as well to start with but can be easily taught to eat it and relish it. In luxurious and rapid growth it is a marvel. By the middle of June it is four feet high and ready to cut for hay or for ensilage. A second cutting can be made for hay or ensilage, or if permitted to ripen can be harvested for seed which it produces in abundance. The best way to save the first cutting is to stack it green right after the mower. Sweet Clover stems are thick, and when young very sappy. At the time first cutting must be made showers are frequent and the ground damp. All these factors make it difficult to cure for hay. But on stacking it green and making ensilage out of it has proven a success. One has the assurance of an abundant supply of feed that is both palatable and wholesome.

For early spring pasture it cannot be excelled. Early in the spring when other pastures are just beginning to show green the Sweet Clover has already grown 6 inches or more, and makes excellent cattle and hog pasture. It can be pastured all summer in the hot July and August months when other grasses are liable to wilt and burn the Sweet Clover will continue to grow and stay green, furnishing feed for the cattle, which otherwise would suffer.



SWEET CLOVER (Continued)

The Sweet Clover is the greatest soil-builder known to the plant world. There is nothing growing that can even approach it when it comes to adding humus and fertility to the soil, and doing it quickly. Immense roots growing to a great depth and thickness in but two seasons work miracles with any crop grown on the same soil the following year. The roots of a good stand of two year old sweet clover is easily equal to 10 loads of good barn yard manure to the acre. It will double the yield of corn on alkali soil on which Sweet Clover does especially well.

Sweet Clover will grow on all kinds of soil, wet and dry, high and low land, clay hills and alkali flats. It insists on one thing only. It must have a soil rich in lime. It will not grow to any advantage on land which is acid. The soil should be tested and if found acid lime should be applied before sowing the Sweet Clover. The beneficial results will much more than pay for the cost of applying the lime. The Sweet Clover is a biennial. Is most commonly sown with oats in the spring. It will then make good fall pasture the first year.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER. A biennial white flowered variety. Grows from four to six feet high. Blooms and makes seed the second year. Will make a hay crop the first year, and two crops of hay or one of hay and one of seed the second year. It can also be stacked green and in that way made into ensilage, which is ordinarily a better way to handle it than to cure it for hay.

YELLOW SWEET CLOVER. Also a biennial and is very similar to the White Sweet Clover except that it is a little earlier, and not so tall, and does not grow quite so heavy and coarse. For this reason some consider it superior for hay or pasture.

BARLEY

Barley is the first of all spring crops to mature. It relieves the feed shortage at the time when the pastures are dry and before the corn has matured enough for feeding.

Barley sown in April will make good hog feed in July or August. It should be sown early as soon as freezing weather is past, the best yield being obtained from the early seeding. It is a good plan to sow oats as soon as the ground can be worked and to follow with barley as soon as the oats are in. Sow two bushels to the acre.

ODERBRUCKER OR WISCONSIN NO. 55. The most popular variety of six-rowed barley. This variety was distributed by the State Experiment Station of Wisconsin some years ago. It is a stiff-strawed, bearded variety. It is the heaviest yielding variety on the market. Similar to Manchuria as to the time of maturity, manner of growth and general appearance. It is a bright variety of remarkable uniformity in both plant and grain. No other variety has ever gained the wide recognition of the Oderbrucker. Lb., 25c, postpaid. See enclosed price list for quantities.

HUBAM

The new Annual Sweet Clover has come to meet a great and increasing need. The wonderfully fertile soils of the Mississippi valley is not inexhaustible. The humus and fertility taken out in great amounts with every crop of grain harvested must be replaced. Hubam will replace the humus and in a large measure the fertility without losing the use of the ground for regular crops. Sow the seed with the small grain in the spring and by fall the Hubam will have attained a rank and luxurious growth of 2 to 4 feet with big roots reaching way down into the subsoil. It makes an excellent fall pasture. Can be harvested for seed, cut for hay or all of the summer growth plowed under to build up the soil. The Hubam being an annual can be plowed under in the fall without having any trouble with it growing from the roots again the next spring. In this respect Hubam has an advantage over the Biennial Sweet Clover, which if plowed under in the fall of the first year will grow again from the roots the following spring.

WHEAT

WINTER WHEAT. Is one of the most profitable grain crops in Iowa. Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture show that for 10 years the average total returns for an acre of winter wheat were larger than that of corn, oats, spring wheat, barley or rye. It also provides more of an even distribution of farm labor, seeding at a time when the farmer is not rushed with other work. The winter wheat yields on an average of 5½ bushels more per acre than the spring wheat. This being due to the fact that it matures earlier, before midsummer drought or hot, rainy weather sets in. Every farmer should have a small acreage of winter wheat. Lb., 20c, postpaid. See price list for prices on quantities.

TURKISH RED. The great standard winter variety generally recommended. Price, per lb., 20c, postpaid. For quantities see enclosed price list.

SPRING WHEAT, MARQUIS. Practically a new variety originating in Ottawa, Canada. It has been found to outyield the other varieties, matures earlier and is the hardiest of the spring wheats. Marquis wheat is superior to the bearded or velvet chaff wheat and for this reason commands higher prices. Lb., 20c, postpaid. See price list for quantity prices.

RYE

ROSEN WINTER. Rye thrives best on well-drained, fertile loam soils, but will grow better than most grains on light, sandy poor soil. The best grain for alkali or acid soils. Hardier than spring wheat. It is good as a secondary or special purpose crop. When grown for grain about six pecks of seed sown between September 1st and 20th is sufficient. If intended for pasture sow a few weeks earlier, using about eight pecks of seed to the acre. Lb., 30c, postpaid. See enclosed price list for quantities.



Field of Soy Beans Grown for Seed

SOY BEANS

Soy Beans are a very profitable substitute for Oil Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, and Tankage, and can be fed to live stock of all kinds. The Soy Beans contain 36 per cent of protein, the most valuable of all food substances. Why buy high priced commercial feeds, when Soy Beans which can be easily grown on the farm will do equally well or better. Soy Beans planted with corn do splendidly, producing a good crop without cutting down materially the corn yield. They are therefore getting very popular with corn both for ensilage and for hogging down, as the cost of growing them is limited to the price of the seed used. They build up the soil too, being a legume which takes nitrogen directly from the air and stores it up in the plants. We have found by several years experience that one crop of Soy Beans drilled in with a wheat drill at the rate of one and a half to two bushels of inoculated seed per acre, will leave in the soil fertility equal to at least seven loads of good barnyard manure. On good corn soil a yield of 20 to 30 bushels per acre can be expected. But Soy Beans will grow on any kind of soil where corn will grow at all. It will stand more abuse than any other farm crop and still give good returns whether harvested for seed or cut for hay.

MANCHU. The leading variety in Iowa. Yields more than any other variety when grown for seed. Is the best for planting with corn for hogging down. In northern Iowa is very generally planted with corn for silage. It is a yellow seeded variety with black seed scar. Manchu has given the highest yield as an average for seven years. Is the most satisfactory variety yet tested for planting with corn to hog down, because of its yellow seeds, ability to yield and favorable maturity. In a three years period in which comparisons were secured, Manchu yielded nearly twice as many beans with corn as Ito San. From Circular No. 84 on Soy Beans published by the Iowa State College.

MIDWEST. Formerly grown under the name of Mongel, Medium Yellow and Hollybrook. Medium late variety maturing ten days later than the Manchu. Ripens well in southern Iowa but does not always do so in the central and northern part of the state. Yields a heavy crop of seed and in this respect ranks with Manchu. In southern part of Iowa is very desirable planted with corn for hogging down. Is used very successfully with corn for silage in central part of the state. Can be used for hay in any part of the state. Midwest is a yellow bean.

PEKIN. A medium late, flat and small bean. On account of its small size it requires only about one-half as much seed as other varieties. Will ripen in southern part of Iowa. Because of its erect habit of growth it becomes the greatest of all varieties for planting with corn for silage. Is also excellent for hay.



A Field of Dwarf Essex Rape Ready for the Hogs.

WINTER VETCH

Sand or Hairy Vetch.

A great forage or soiling plant. It is a legume like clover or alfalfa and is very rich in protein. Vetch for hay or pasture should be sown with oats in the spring or rye in the fall. Vetch is very spreading, but the grain furnishes support so it can be readily cut. If sown in April or May it can be cut in August for hay and the second growth will provide pasture during the balance of the summer. Vetch will furnish a splendid pasture in the early spring if sown with rye in the fall. It also adds greatly to the fertility of the soil and provides humus which is so essential in order to produce profitable crops. To sow with rye use $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of rye with 15 to 25 pounds of Vetch. And with oats $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel with 12 to 20 lbs. of Vetch.

BUCKWHEAT

A valuable crop for fields left unplanted late in the season, as Buckwheat is not sowed until in July. Can be sowed after a crop of winter wheat or rye and will make a second crop. Maturing in about two months. Is excellent for smothering out weeds and makes good green manure when plowed under. It makes splendid bee pasture. Is a good feed for chickens to increase egg production and makes fine hog feed when ground. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bu. per acre.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Rape is one of the greatest annual emergency pasture crops of the corn belt. Every farmer who raises hogs, sheep or calves should not fail to sow a patch of rape. It is a money saving feed.

A great many farmers have realized its value and made use of it for a number of years, but the percentage of people planting it is still very small. Dwarf Essex Rape will grow and thrive, and be profitable in so many places on the farm where one is not getting the full benefit of the land, that one should watch for every place, no matter how small, and plant this rape seed.

It is easily grown. It can be planted between the corn rows just before the last plowing. It may also be sown with oats, using six pecks of oats and one pound of rape per acre seeding the rape 10 days after the oats.

If sown broadcast four or five pounds of seed is required, but better results are secured by drilling in rows far enough apart to allow cultivation.

Price, per lb., 30c, postpaid. See enclosed price list for quantities.



A Field of Sudan Grass Being Grown for Seed

SUDAN GRASS

A new annual drouth resisting hay plant. It yields two cuttings and will stand semi-dormant through a drought period and immediately renew its growth if rain comes before the end of the growing season.

It does best on rich soil but has been grown successfully on every class of soil from heavy clay to light sand. If seed is sown broadcast it will attain an average height of 3 to 5 feet, while if sown in rows will reach a height of 6 to 9 feet. The stalks in this case having thicker stems. It stools freely. Often 100 stems arising from a single crown. This will have a tendency to make the hay from the second cutting of a finer quality than that of the first. It never develops anything but fibrous roots which prevents it from becoming an obnoxious weed like the Johnson Grass has a tendency to do.

It is very productive. Wonderful results have been obtained by growing it with mixtures such as soy beans, field peas and other legumes. Sudan grass grows very erect, with stiff stems that are able to support the vines of the peas and beans. These legumes also furnish the protein which the Sudan Grass lacks. Sudan Grass and Field Peas have produced 4.6 tons per acre and as a mixture with Soy Beans made a yield of 4.4 per acre.

Our best success with Sudan Grass has been obtained by sowing the seed after June 1st. In one case we sowed Sudan Grass in a potato patch late in July after the potatoes had been harvested and got two cuttings of hay from it. One should remember that the Sudan Grass is a tropical plant having originally come from Sudan, Africa, that it requires a warm soil to start it growing and hot weather to enable it to reach its fullest development.

In sowing the seed be sure to get it well covered. From one to two inches deep is about right. In warm weather the soil on top dries fast. If the seed is not properly covered growth may be prevented, although the seed may have sprouted, resulting in a failure to get the desired stand.

Sudan Grass makes a wonderful crop when its two prime requirements are met, namely, moisture enough to start the seed and heat enough to keep the plants growing. Price, per lb., postpaid, 30c. See special price list for lowest price on large quantities.

SUNFLOWER

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. In sections where corn does not grow well Sunflower has become very popular as a silage crop. It has about the same feeding value as corn, yields more to the acre and weighs heavier than corn silage, thus, filling up more slowly in the silo. It withstands severe drought and will not be affected with early frost. Cultivate same as Corn. Seed should be drilled in at the rate of six pounds to the acre. Cut for silage when one-half to three-fourths of the seed is in the late milk or early dough stage. The Sunflower may also be used as an ornamental plant for hiding unsightly places, the seed furnishing excellent feed for poultry. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c, postpaid. See enclosed price list for quantities.

MILLET

A readily available crop for use in short rotations. Excellent as a substitute for corn where it may not be easily grown or where the crop has been destroyed by unfavorable weather. It is also a good thing to grow on bad lands to get rid of foul weeds.

GERMAN OR GOLDEN MILLET. This variety originated in Minnesota and was claimed by the introducer to be a cross between Hungarian Grass and German Millet. This variety outyields all other millets of the foxtail varieties. The forage is coarse and yields heavy but is more susceptible to drought than the common millet. Price, per lb., 20c; postpaid. See price list for quantities.

SORGHUM OR FODDER CANE

This is the best sorghum cane on the market. As a fodder crop it cannot be excelled. It is especially good for dairy cows. Many farmers cut it for silage together with soy beans and cow peas. The seed makes a good poultry feed. Lb., 15c, postpaid. See enclosed price list for quantities.

EARLY AMBER SYRUP CANE. This differs from the fodder cane in that the stalks are more slender, juicy and sweet. The best variety of syrup cane. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. See enclosed price list.





Prize Winning Reid's Yellow Dent Corn

High Quality Seed Corn—Own Grown

REID'S YELLOW DENT

We can with utmost confidence say that our seed corn is the very best that can be produced. We grow it ourselves and have it absolutely under our control (as far as a growing crop can be controlled by man) from the moment the seed is placed in the ground until the crop is ready for the planter. In purity and variety it stands as high as the best "pedigreed seed corn" that the most skilled and conscientious seed corn specialist is able to produce. The selection and grading of our seed corn has been done most carefully and efficiently. Every farmer and every seed corn grower knows that the hardest thing and therefore the source of greatest worry is to get seed corn that will grow especially well to make a good stand of vigorous growing stalks. He knows very well that unless he can get the stand and vigorous growth of stalks it is vain indeed to hope for a big crop even though the corn planted should be the world's biggest yielder. The "best pedigreed" seed corn has sometimes turned out very disappointingly on account of its low vitality.

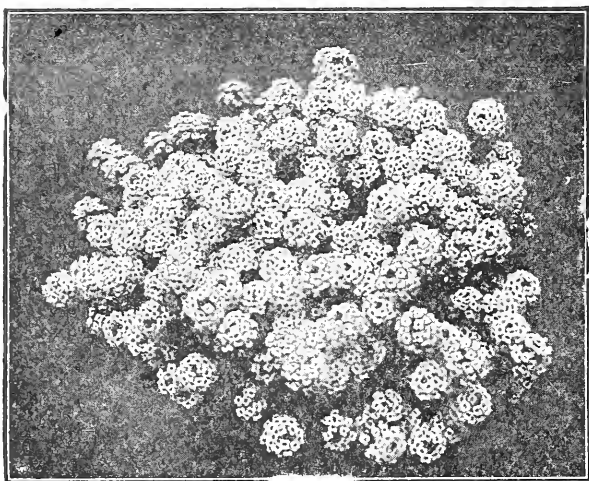
To insure seed with strong gravity we harvest our seed corn before there is any possibility of injury by frost. But we cannot keep the vitality of it unless we dry it thoroughly and do it quickly. We have therefore made seed drying the subject for most careful study. As a result of years of study and experience we have been able to construct a drying plant so efficient that our "pedigreed" seed corn retains its original vitality to a surprising extent. The one great handicap to the growing and handling of seed corn, namely poor or uncertain germination, has now been overcome. The work and the worry connected with the saving of your own seed can now be avoided. Buy your seed corn from us and you will get as good or better seed than you can possibly hope to have if you pick your own seed corn.

The standard yellow corn of America, and the most popular variety grown. The number of acres planted to Reids Yellow Dent every year throughout the corn belt is simply enormous. And this average still steadily being increased as more farmers learn to appreciate its superior qualities.

The ears are large and uniform, kernels deep and cob small. Percentage of corn to cob is high, which means a saving in crib room and in the cost of getting it husked; and not having to pay the huskers for so much cob. But the greatest gain is the large number of bushels of shelled corn delivered to the elevator. Many a time have I heard a farmer say after having shelled his Reid's Yellow Dent Corn. "I got more corn than I expected." The gain is no less to the man who feeds his corn. That is the reason why so many of the experienced cattle and hog feeders want Reid's Yellow Dent. They have found it to be exceptionally rich in fattening qualities, such as starch, protein, and especially vitamins.

Our strain of Reid's Yellow Dent is about two weeks earlier than the common strain and will mature in all parts of Iowa. It is an exceptionally high yielding strain and contains an unusually large percentage of protein and vitamins. In comparing our strain with other varieties of Reid's Yellow Dent we have found it to be true in every case that it has outyielded the other varieties with which it has been compared from 5 to 10 bushels per acre. If you should want something better than what you now have in the line of corn you will make no mistake by getting some of our extra high quality Reid's Yellow Dent Corn. See enclosed price list.

Flower Seeds



Alyssum,

ACROCLINIUM—A pretty everlasting, bearing graceful, daisy-like flowers, pretty bright rose, pink and white, which when cut in the bud stage can be dried and used winter bouquets. Grows about 2 feet tall. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

AGERATUM—A very free flowering plant from Mexico. They grow 18 to 24 inches tall and produce a profusion of blue and white flowers during the hot dry summer months. They make fine house plants in pots during winter time. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

AGROSTEMMA (Rose of Heaven)—A remarkably pretty, hardy annual, flowers like rose shaded white. Sow as you would radishes, at different intervals, and a continuous supply of lovely cut flowers can be had all summer. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

ANCHUSA (Summer Forget-Me-Not)—2 feet. A hardy annual, branching freely and bearing a profusion of the most lovely flowers similar in all respects to the Forget-Me-Not, though the flowers are much larger and of finer color. Blooms early and continues all summer. Pkt., 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM OR SNAPDRAGON—This flower is next to the sweet peas in popularity. Flowers of the most brilliant colors, which remain in bloom from early in July until frost. Seeds may be sown in a sunny situation the first part of May. If real early blossoms are desired they may be started in a box or hot bed and set out when danger of frost is past.

ANTIRRHINUM (The Giant Choice Mixed)—A tall growing variety, about three feet high. It is very desirable for cutting, and is also used extensively for bedding and borders. Large, showy flowers of unusual distinction. Price, per pkt., 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Half Dwarf Mixed)—Flowers equal in size and have the same variety of colors as those of the tall varieties. They are of a compact habit of growth, which makes them better suited for bedding.

AQUILEGIA OR COLUMBINE—These plants grow to a height of two feet or more, producing beautiful

spurred flowers. They are among our most popular hardy perennials. Mixed, per pkt., 10c.

AMARANTHUS (Chadatus 'Love Lies Bleeding')—Annuals of brilliant foliage growing from 3 to 4 feet high. May be used as borders for all plants or for the center of large beds. They thrive in a hot, sunny location if the soil is not too rich. The flowers are a blood red in color. Pkt., 5c.

ALYSSUM (Little Gem)—Little plants of dwarf, compact habit, about four inches high. Blooms continuously from early spring until late in the fall. Used extensively for borders, and also hanging baskets. Flowers are a pure white. Price, per pkt., 5c.

ASTERS—For early blossoms sow in boxes or hot bed in April and transplant as soon as danger from frost is past. Asters thrive in any good soil, but by enriching the soil with well-rotted manure and by cultivating frequently one can produce immense flowers, measuring six inches across. Plant eight or nine inches apart.

ASTERS (Improved Crego Asters)—The largest and finest of all Asters. Petals nearly double the length



Columbine,

of other varieties, twisted and curled, closely resembling a chrysanthemum. Colors: White; Dark Blue; Pink; Purple; Crimson; Lavender; Rose. Any of the above, per pkt., 10c; Mixed, all colors, per pkt., 10c.

BALSAM OR LADY SLIPPER—No garden is complete without the Balsam or Lady Slipper. With its erect stem and brilliant double flowers clustered closely about it, gives the appearance of one solid mass of color. It is easily grown and blossoms profusely. Seed can be sown out of doors in May or started indoors in April and plants set out when danger of frost is over. Set the plants 18 inches apart. Price, per pkt., 10c.

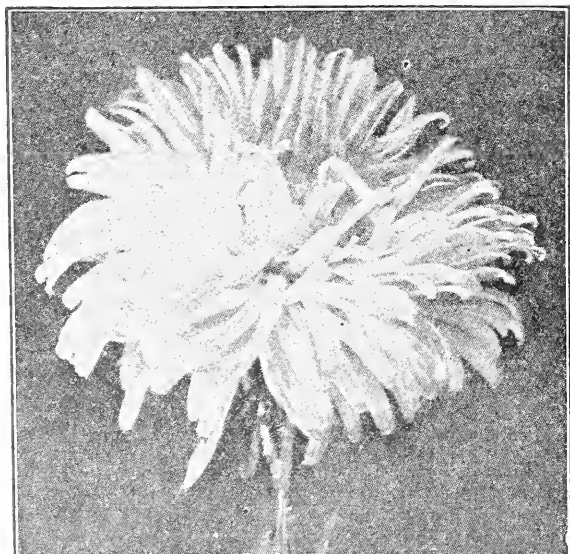
BALLOON VINE—A free flowering vine reaching 10 to 15 feet bearing clusters of bloom and numbers of large, round inflated seed-buds resembling miniature balloons. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)—A free-flowering annual, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty blue or white flowers, suitable for edging small beds or pot culture. Pkt., 10c.

BUTTERFLY RUNNER—A new variety of Scarlet Runner Beans. A great favorite as an ornamental climber. Pink and white blossoms. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

CACALIA—Each flower is a miniature paint brush or orange scarlet produced on long wiry stems which make it an excellent cut flower. Grows about 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.

CALENDULA OR POT MARIGOLD—One of the most beautiful and popular garden annuals. Will thrive in any good garden soil. They produce a fine effect in beds and mixed borders and are also valuable for pot culture. They vary in color from the lightest shade of yellow to the darkest orange. One foot high. Double Mixed, pkt., 5c.



Aster

CANARY BIRD VINE—A dainty vine with beautiful cut leaves and delicate flowers of a clear yellow, somewhat resembling a canary with expanded wings. Pkt. 10c.

CALLIOPSIS—Quick growing annuals with brilliant flowers and fern-like leaves. Sow them where they are to bloom and thin out to six inches apart. For a solid compact border they may be planted closer. If cut occasionally they will bloom all spring. Pkt., 5c.

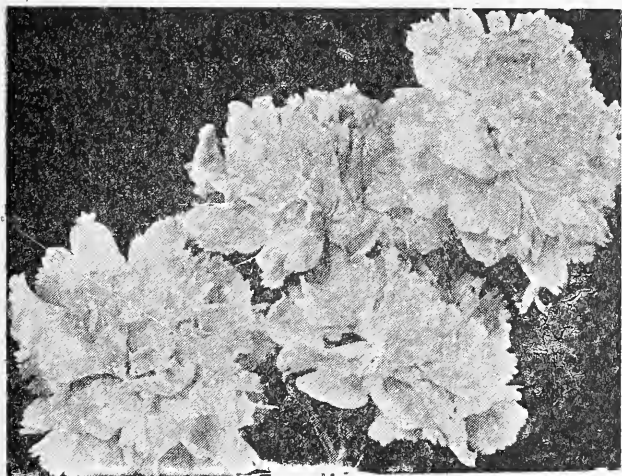
CAMPANULA OR CANTERBURY BELLS (Perennial)—Large, bell-shaped flowers, of exquisite colors—blue, pink and white. They are very ornamental plants with perfect masses of bloom, often bearing 100 to 200 blossoms on one spike. Sow seed in the open ground, cover lightly and thin plants to stand 12 inches apart. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c;

CANDYTUFT—The Candytuft is a popular flower for cutting. Seed sown in the autumn produces flowers early in the spring. Seed sown in April will produce flowers in June. Successive plantings may be made and thus furnish cut flowers during the entire summer. They are easily cultivated and look best in beds or masses. Mixture of all varieties and colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

CARNATION (Marguerite)—Finest double mixed. Beautiful long-stemmed flowers, sweet scented and of a large size. If given a slight protection they will live through the winter and begin blossoming early in the spring and continue blossoming throughout the summer. Mixed, per pkt., 10c.

CENTURIA (Bachelors Button)—One of the hardy, old fashioned flowers. One planting is usually sufficient as they re-seed themselves and come up year after year. Cyanus, double mixed, all colors, including rose, blue, and white. Price, per pkt., 5c.

CELOEIA OR COCKSCOMB—Plants produce bright red combs which can be cut and dried for winter use. Its bright color will attract attention anywhere. Seed may be started in boxes or sown out of doors in May. Thrives best in rather light soil. Price, per pkt., 5c.



Carnation

ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM—Plants of upright growth producing abundance of white and yellow flowers. Excellent for cutting. Coromarium, double mixed, per pkt., 5c.

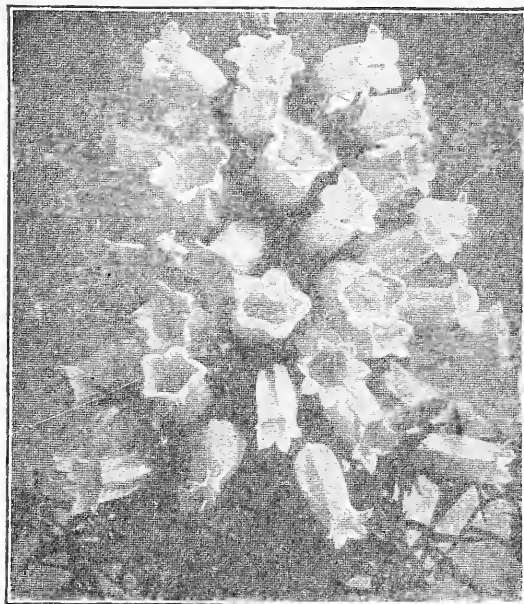
CHINESE WOOLFLOWER (Scarlet Woolflower)—The most showy garden flower in cultivation. Plants grow two to six feet high and throw out scores of branches, bearing beautiful, ball-shaped flower heads resembling balls of scarlet wool. The flowers bloom profusely throughout the summer and fall and retain their beauty and color until destroyed by severe frost. Flowers when cut in a fresh state and carefully dried will keep their shape and color for a considerable length of time. Start seed if convenient in a box or hot bed about four weeks before time to transplant to the garden. Pkt., 10c.

CLEOME (Giant Spider Plant)—A tall showy garden annual producing curious heads of flowers of bright rose color, of easy cultivation, blooms until late. Is also a good bee plant. Pkt., 10c.

CYPRESS VINE—A slender climber of quick growth, having small finely divided dark green foliage. It has a profusion of scarlet or white star-shaped blossoms and is very desirable for ornamental trellises or wire supports. Pkt., 10c.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)—One of the most popular perennials producing spires of blossoms three to five feet high. White, pink, rose and mottled flowers. Per pkt., 10c.

DATURA (Angels Trumpet)—A vigorous growing plant producing immense flowers ranging in color from white to pure yellow. They are well suited for borders or for specimen plants on the lawn, or for the center of ornamental beds. Pkt., 10c.



Campanula

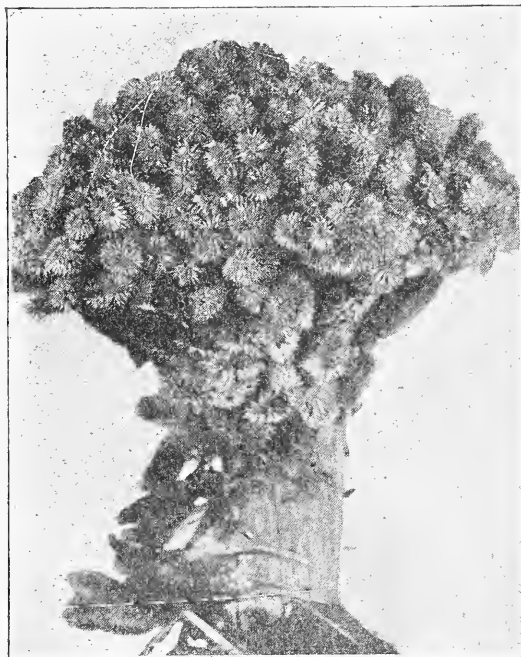
DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean)—A rapid growing annual, flowers freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods. Sweet scented. Pkt., 5c.

EUPHORBIA (Mexican Fire Plant)—Annual poinsettia resembling in habit and color the beautiful hot-house poinsettia. About mid-summer the center top leaves of each branch turn a vivid orange scarlet. Price, per pkt., 10c.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)—They grow about 1½ foot tall and from early spring until late fall produce a continuous profusion of brilliantly colored flowers, red and yellow predominating. Sow where they are to remain. Pkt., 10c.

GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranth)—A showy annual everlasting with clover-like heads. Mixed white, red and pink. Pkt., 5c.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower)—A dwarf sunflower growing about 3 feet tall. Make a rich showing when grouped in mixed flower borders. Pkt., 5c.



Cockscomb



Salvia

HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower)—Of all everlastings the straw flower is the best known. The plants grow 2 to 9 feet high and are covered with fine large flowers of white, pink, yellow or scarlet. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded and suspended with their heads downward in a cool place. Pkt., 10c.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage)—The largest flowering variety of Scarlet Sage. Will reach a height of 3 to 4 feet and measure 4 feet across. To have early flowers they should be sown in March in boxes and when the young plants are well started they should be planted 3 feet apart in the flower bed. Is popular as a hedge or border plant, for brilliant color effect. Pkt., 10c.

CLARKIA—A hardy annual growing about two feet tall. The branches are covered with bright colored flowers resembling miniature double hollyhocks. Pkt., 10c; single and double mixed.

COSMOS—The new double variety of exceptional beauty. They are pure white and a delicate pink in color. Plants resemble those of the single variety. Double mixed, per pkt., 15c. Single Giant Mixed, per pkt. 10c.

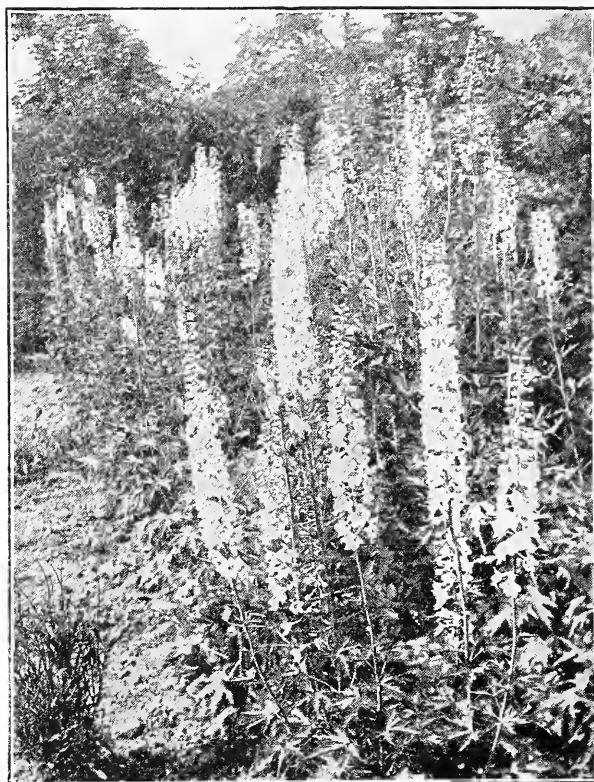


Shasta Daisy

SHASTA DAISY—Hardy perennial, producing flowers of a pure white, often measuring five inches across. Long stemmed. Excellent as a cut flower. They make a showy hedge as they are covered with flowers from early fall until hard frost. Pkt., 10c.

DELPHINIUM OR HARDY LARKSPURS—Perennial Larkspurs may be planted as soon as the spring

has opened. The ground should be carefully prepared, although manure should not come in contact with the roots, otherwise the grubs are apt to destroy the plants. The stalks are very tender and should be staked when they are about three feet tall. After the Larkspurs are through blooming they may be cut close to the ground and a second and third crop of flowers will succeed. Each time the plants are cut a little bone meal should be dug in around them.



Delphinium

DELPHINIUM (Gold Medal Hybrids)—A superior strain of mixed hybrids. The plants are of strong, vigorous habit, with large flowers on spikes over two feet long. Pkt., 15c.

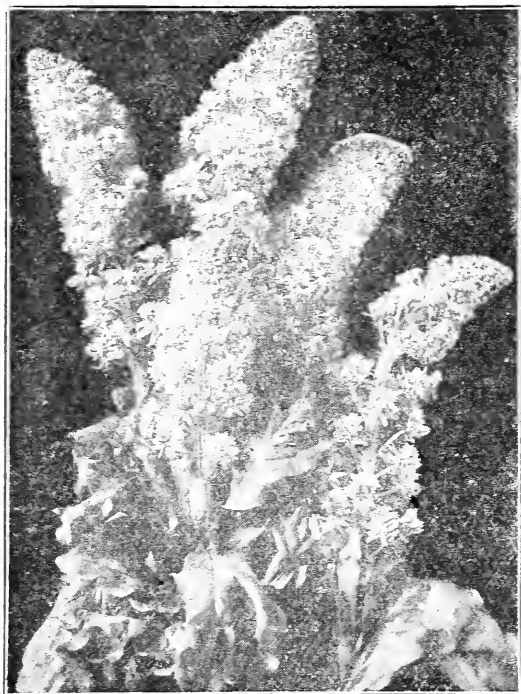
DIANTHUS OR PINKS—A very popular flower producing a great variety of brilliant colored flowers. They grow about a foot tall and can be used in beds and borders. They are easily grown, as they are not particular to soil, but should have a sunny location. Single or Double Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy) — Brilliant flowers in the shades of crimson, pink, and orange scarlet. Plants are about a foot high. Has finely cut



Hollyhocks

leaves of a grayish green color. Blossoms from July until frost. As they are not easily transplanted, sow rather thickly and thin out to about 10 inches apart when plants are about two inches high. Choice mixed. per pkt., 5c.



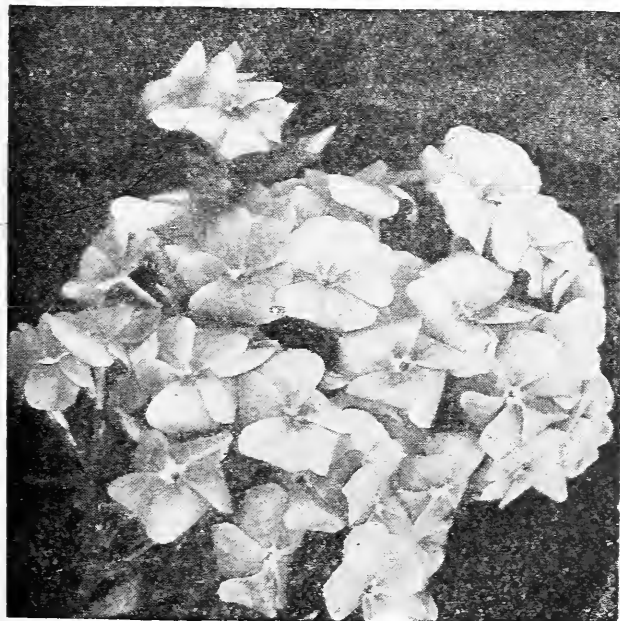
Mignonette

GYPSOPHILA (*Gypsophila Alba* "Baby Breath")—An annual of easy growth producing pure white flowers. A very pretty effect is secured by using them with other cut flowers. Several sowings should be made to keep up the supply. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

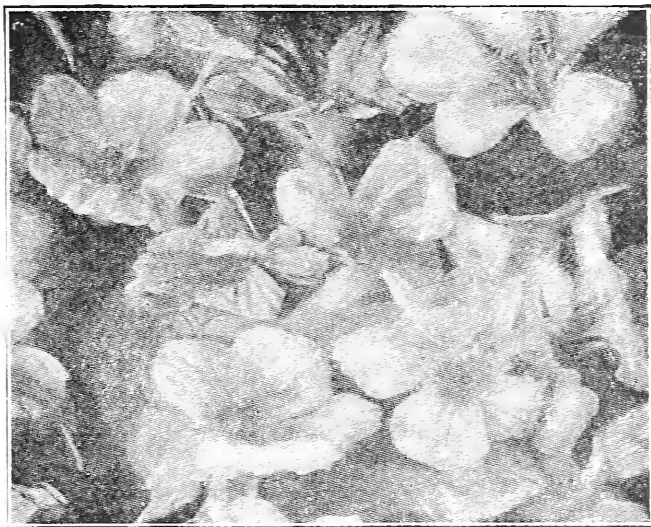
HOLLYHOCK (Superb Double Mixed)—This King of Flowers, growing from six to eight feet tall, cannot be excluded from the old-fashioned garden. It forms a splendid background for other hardy perennials and shrubbery. Seeds sown in the spring will produce blossoming plants the next summer. Per pkt., 10c.

HOLLYHOCK (Annual Single Mixed)—This Hollyhock differs from the perennial variety in that it blossoms the first year it is planted. Immense single flowers in all shades known in Hollyhocks. Pkt., 5c.

KOCHIA (Standing Cypress or Belvedere)—Annual *Trycophylla*. This plant is used extensively for hedges. In the spring it is of a bright green color which later changes to a bright red. It is easily grown and if



Phlox Drummondii



Nasturtiums

sown rather thinly reaches a height of about three feet. It is the best substitute for the hardy hedge. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 20c.

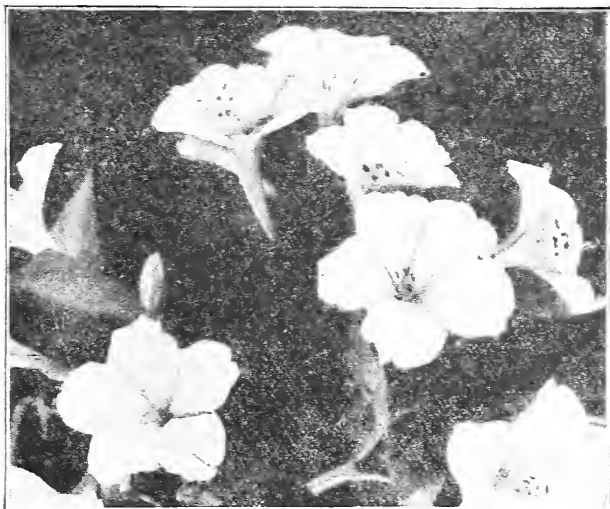
LINUM (*Grandiflora Rubrum* "Scarlet Flax")—A very effective and showy bedding plant having fine foliage and delicate stems. The flowers are a brilliant scarlet crimson. Plant about one foot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

LUPINE (Annual Sorts Mixed)—Easy growing annuals producing long spikes of various colors pea shaped flowers. They are splendid for mixed borders and also valuable for cut flower purposes. Will do best in a slightly shaded location. They attain a height of about 2 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

MARIGOLD (African Mixed)—Large, compact flowers in the different shades of yellow and gold. Plant grows to a good height and forms a bush about 18 inches across. Begins to blossom the latter part of the summer and continues blooming until frost. Pkt., 5c.

MARIGOLD (Legion of Honor)—A bushy plant about a foot high producing flowers of a golden yellow with markings of velvety crimson near the base of each petal. It begins blooming in June and continues till frost. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 10c; oz., 30c.

MARVEL OF PERU OR FOUR O'CLOCKS—An old favorite. A very brilliant showy annual which may be sown in the open border or beds. Does well in any kind of soil. Fine mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.



Marvel of Peru

MIGNONETTE—A very popular flower for cutting. Sowings may be made in April and again in July which will furnish cut flowers for the entire season until frost. They may also be grown in pots for winter flowering. Choice mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 15c; oz., 50c.

MORNING GLORY—Flowers all colors from the lightest to the darkest shades of pink, red and blue and some pure white. The vines grow to an unusual height. They enjoy a sunny situation and begin to blossom when plants are only a few inches high. Pkt., 5c.

PANSY (Giant Mastodon)—Flowers of gigantic size, some measuring three inches across. Most beautiful shades of coloring, ranging from the light yellow to the deep, velvety purples, which are of unusual beauty and richness. Sow seed in the fall so they will be able to make a good growth before cold weather and produce a mass of early blossoms the next year. They may also be sown in the spring but will not blossom as early. They thrive best in low temperature, but will do well in any location where the sun is not too hot nor the weather very dry. Mixed, per pkt., 15c.

NASTURTIUM—One of the easiest flowers to grow and at the same time one of the most popular and pleasing of all varieties. Blossoms a few weeks after it is sown and continues to be a mass of glorious colors until frost. They resemble the sweet peas in that the more they are cut the more they will blossom. Popular for window boxes, verandas, trellises, etc. California Giant, tall mixed, pkt., 5c. Fine Dwarf Mixed, pkt., 5c.

NASTURTIUM (Tall Variegated Foliage Type)—Not only do these varieties produce flowers of the most varied and brilliant color but the foliage adds an additional charm of its own. The leaves having markings of green, white, and golden yellow. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

NASTURTIUM (Ivy Leaved Foliage Type)—Another charming variety producing foliage different from the ordinary type. The leaves are a dark green, veined with white. Resembles the foliage of the hardy English Ivy. Flowers are of a medium size. Tall or Dwarf Mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Morning Glory

NIGELLA OR LOVE IN A MIST (Damascina)—A hardy annual of easy culture producing odd looking flowers and seedpods. Will grow in any garden soil. Flowers blue and white. The plants have fine foliage and attain a height of 1 foot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

PETUNIA—Hardy bedding plant producing flowers of brilliant colors, which come into bloom in June and continue to blossom until frost. As the seeds are very small sow them on the surface and press down with a board, then cover lightly with sand or fine soil. Single Mixed, price, per pkt., 10c.

NEW PETUNIA (Monster Frilled)—These flowers cannot be compared with the ordinary bedding varieties. Most of the flowers are beautifully veined and show immense wide throats of white, primrose and other light colors. Nearly all of the flowers are ruffled or fringed, and measure from four to five inches across. Pkt., 25c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—The best annual variety of the phlox family. Plants grow very rapidly and will cover the ground in a short time. They begin to bloom when only a few weeks old and continue until frost. Sow as soon as the ground can be worked. They may be sown in the fall if sown late enough so that the seeds will not start growing until spring. Per pkt., 10c.

PORTULACA (Rose Moss)—A low spreading plant with fern-like leaves of a dark green color. It produces an abundance of bright flowers in all colors. It will



Poppies

thrive in hot sun where other plants refuse to grow and will stand an unusual amount of drought. They begin to blossom in early spring and continue a mass of bloom until frost. Single mixed, pkt., 5c; double mixed, pkt., 15c.

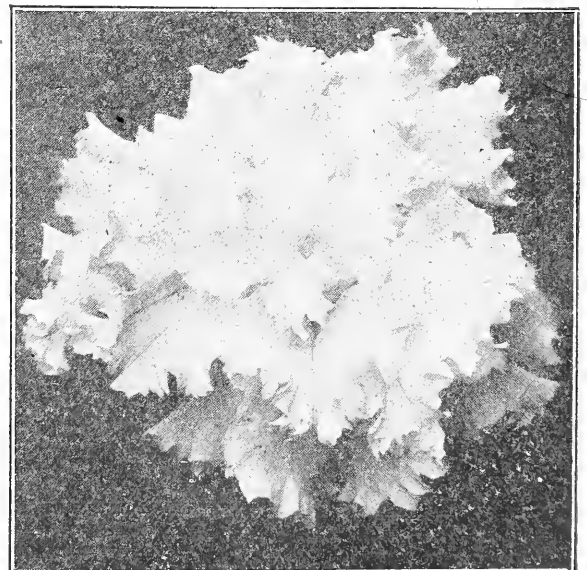
RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean)—Large ornamental plants bearing brilliant colored fruit. It grows from 8 to 10 feet tall and is greatly admired for its picturesque foliage. Choice Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Emperor, Mixed.)—A half hardy annual which thrives best in cool, moist soil. For early flowers the seed should be started in a hot bed and transplanted after danger of frost. It produces beautiful orchid-like flowers from early spring until late in the fall. Height, 18 inches. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

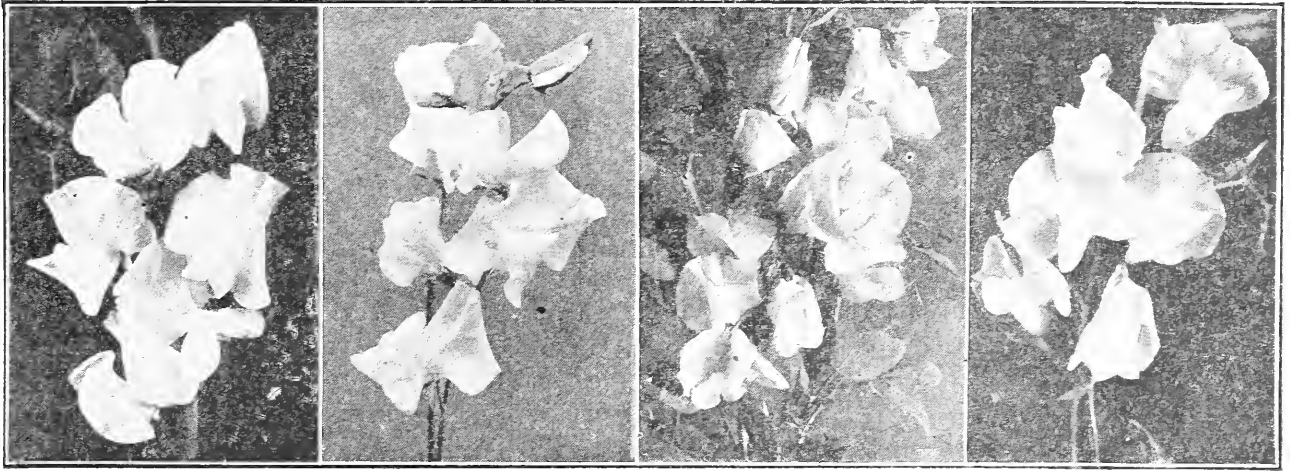
SCHIZANTHUS (Finest Mixed)—A very popular border plant producing butterfly-like blooms ranging in color from pure white to the deepest crimson. They are easily grown and blossom a few weeks after sowing. They make excellent pot plants for the winter or early spring. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

STOCKS—Perpetual Cut and Come Again. These are of the perpetual blooming class. Will begin blooming in July and continue until frost. They have numerous branches all bearing double flowers ranging in color from white, yellow, lilac, dark blue to blood red. One of the most popular fall flowers. Choice Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.

POPPY—Flowers of brilliant tulip-like color grown on stems a foot high. Sow where they are to grow as they do not bear transplanting. For continuity of bloom seed may be sown in succession two weeks apart. Double finest mixed, pkt., 5c. Annual single mixed, pkt., 5c.



Petunia



Spencer Sweet Peas

SWEET PEAS

Sow early, the latter part of March or first week in April preferred. The ground must be dug deeply. Some well-rotted manure mixed in with the soil will increase the size of the flowers. Make a trench eight inches deep in which sow the seed and cover two inches. As the plants continue to grow gradually fill in the trench with the rich soil. Thin out to four inches apart and stretch a wire netting the length of the row for support. For continuous bloom keep the flowers cut and cultivate often. In dry weather, water thoroughly.

THE SPENCER SWEET PEAS—This wonderful new type surpasses the grandiflora varieties. Flower of extraordinary size measuring two inches across, having the purest and most delicate coloring. The stems are long and strong, often bearing four blossoms to the stem. Very popular for cutting. Mere words cannot express the beauty of these flowers.

APPLE BLOSSOM—Rose and pink.

AUSTIN FREDRICK—Giant lavender.

BLANCHE FERRY, EXTRA SELECT—Red and white.

CONSTANCE HINTON—Mammoth white.

DOBEIE'S CREAM—Creamy yellow.

KING EDWARD—Best pure red.

ROYAL PURPLE—As named, rich deep purple. Any of the above, 10c per pkt.

SILVER GILT MEDAL MIXTURE—This is a mixture of 75 varieties of Spencers, including those above together with other novelties. A collection of this type won the Silver Gilt Medal of the National Sweet Pea Society of Great Britain, held at the Pan-American Exposition, hence the name "Silver Gilt Mixture." Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

GRANDIFLORA OR ORDINARY VARIETIES—This variety blooms profusely, although the flowers are not as large as those of the Spencer.

AGNES ECKFORD—A very light pink.

AMERICA—Bright red and white striped.

BLACK KNIGHT—A deep maroon, very striking.

DOROTHY ECKFORD—One of the largest of the all white varieties.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER—A very rich, dark purple.

HON. MRS. KENYON—Large primrose.

KING EDWARD—One of the most striking of the red.

LORD NELSON OR BRILLIANT BLUE—Deep navy blue.

LOVELY—Deep pink shading to light pink.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA—Brilliant scarlet.

Any of the above 10c per pkt.

GRANDIFLORA MIXED—This mixture contains a variety of different colors ranging from white to the darkest purple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

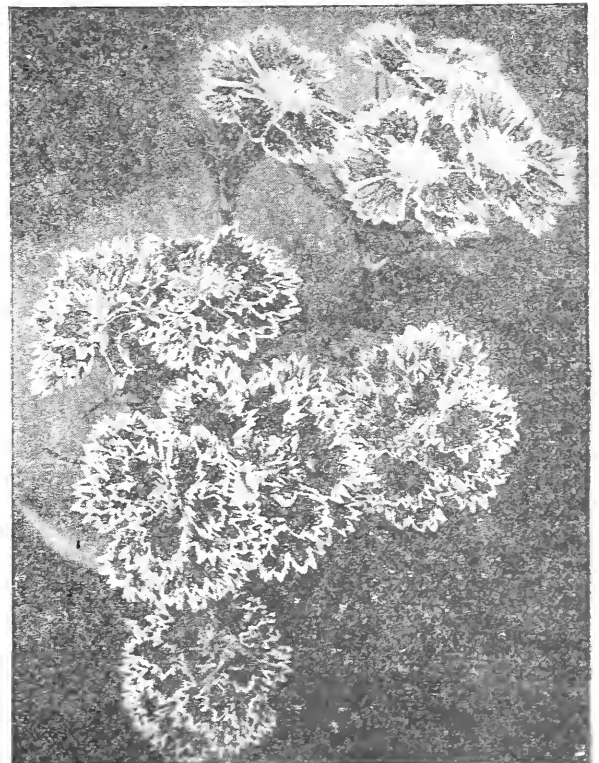
SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus Barbatus*)—This perennial makes a good showing in the hardy border and also splendid for cut flower purposes. Is easily grown but delights in rich soil. Plants 18 to 24 inches high. Choice mixed, per pkt., 5c.

VEREENA—Hardy annuals, producing clusters of bright showy flowers. If seed is started indoors or in a hot bed the plants will blossom in June and continue until frost. Mammoth choice mixed, per pkt., 10c.

WALLFLOWER—Flowers are large size borne in compact, short spikes or clusters, and are very sweet scented. Blooms early in the spring and continues until late in the fall. Splendid for cutting. Annual mixed, pkt., 10c.

XERANTHEMUM—One of the most popular of the Everlastings. It grows about three feet high bearing an abundance of rose, purple and white flowers. It will grow in any sunny location blooming from early summer until frost. These flowers are also very pretty when dried and used for winter bouquets. Mixed colors, pkt., 10c.

ZINNIA—Brilliant flowers in the shades of scarlet, rose, orange and yellow. Easily grown and thrives almost anywhere. Plants of the tall variety growing two feet high. Blossoms from June until frost. Sow when danger from frost is past. For early flowers sow in box or hot bed in March. Elegant Tall Mixed, per pkt., 10c. Dwarf Mixed, per pkt., 10c.



Dianthus

See Garden Collection on inside back cover

Skromme's Select Bulbs

CANNAS

They do well in all sections of the country, succeeding in any sunny position and any kind of soil, but responds quickly to liberal treatment. For best results spade two feet deep and apply a generous amount of well rotted manure. Water freely.

KING HUMBERT—The best Bronze-Leaved Canna of today. This Canna has been the prize winner for many years. This one takes the lead for size, color and habit. Great orange-scarlet flowers surmount the dark brown foliage throughout the summer. Dormant roots, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT—Identical with King Humbert in habit and growth. Produces yellow flowers dotted with red. Foliage is a very dark green. It reaches a height of 4 feet and the flowers measure 5 to 7 inches across. Dormant roots, 20c each; doz., \$2.

CHARLES HENDERSON—Very popular as a bedding plant. Flowers are a bright crimson; foliage a dark green. One of the most popular of the red varieties. Height 4 feet. Dormant roots, 15c each; dozen, \$1.50.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN—Another very popular yellow variety. The flowers are a deep yellow spotted. The foliage is a rich, dark green and reaches a height of about 5 feet. Dormant roots, 15c each; doz., \$1.50. One of each of the above varieties 50c.

DAHLIAS

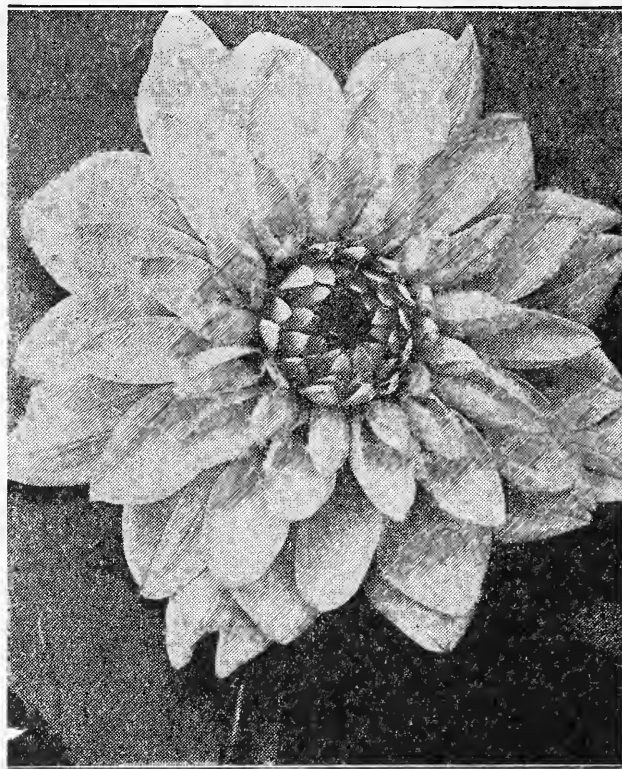
The Dahlia is one of the showiest of fall flowers. They readily adapt themselves to a great variety of soil, but like other flowers respond and are greatly improved by liberal culture. Plant in a well drained position where they will receive partial shade. Dig the soil deeply and mix with well rotted manure. Set them four inches deep and cover with one inch of soil and fill in the remainder as the top growth of the plant develops. The planting may be done any time in May.

SHOW OR DECORATIVE DAHLIA

The common variety of Dahlia. It is an intermediate form between the Show and Cactus types. The flowers are well formed, borne on long stiff stems which make them popular as cut flowers.



Canna



Dahlia

QUEEN OF YELLOWS—This is an early blooming variety producing large flowers of a golden yellow. Each, 30c; 3 for 75c.

DELICE—One of the most beautiful of the pink varieties. The flowers are a soft yet glowing rose-pink borne on long stiff stems. They remain fresh for a long time after being cut which makes them very popular as a cut flower variety. Each, 30c; 3 for 75c.

HENRY PATRICK—A pure white; large size and good bloomer. Bush often reaches a height of five feet. Good for cutting. Each, 20c; 2 for 35c.

JACK ROSE—Brilliant crimson-red. Makes a grand showing in any flower garden. Each 30c; 3 for 75c.

SYLVIA—A beautiful white shading to a delicate shade of soft pink on the outer petals. Each 30c; 3 for 75c.

CACTUS DAHLIA

COUNTESS OF LONSDALE—A delicate apricot, shading towards the edges of the petals to carmine pink. Early and one of the best. Each 30c; 3 for 75c.

JULIET—A beautiful shell pink gradually shading to a white in the center. A vigorous grower. Each, 30c; 3 for 75c.

MRS. HENRY WIRTH—A rich growing, fiery-scarlet, somewhat resembling the Countess of Lonsdale type. Each 30c; 3 for 75c.

J. H. JACKSON—A deep velvety maroon, almost black. Each 30c; 3 for 75c.

HOLSATIA—Bright yellow. Large blooms with long and narrow petals. Each 30c; 3 for 75c.

GLADIOLUS

The Gladiolus is one of the most popular flowers of today. It is hardy and requires less care after planting than any other flower. They can be had in all the different colors imaginable. As a cut flower it cannot be excelled. If the spikes are cut when the first of the lower blossoms begin to open, they will last a week or ten days.

CULTURE. Plant the large bulbs six inches deep and the smaller ones about four inches. They may be planted the first of May, making plantings two weeks apart up to the end of June. In this way one will have blossoms all summer. In October the bulbs may be lifted, cutting off the stems and putting them in a cool place where the temperature will not fall below 45 degrees.



Klondyke



Halley

OUR BEST MIXTURE—This is a mixture of all colors including some of our highest priced varieties. 50c per dozen, postpaid.

AUGUSTA—White with blue shading. Spikes are large and straight producing beautiful large flowers. Each, 7c; doz., 70c, postpaid.

AMERICA—One of the standard pinks. Color a beautiful soft pink. One of the finest varieties for cutting and bedding. Each, 6c; doz., 60c, postpaid.

BARON HULOT—A rich violet blue. Makes a beautiful showing with Klondyke or any of the other yellow varieties. Each, 13c; doz., \$1.30, postpaid.

WAR—Rich velvety dark red with deeper shadings. Very rich looking. Each, 12c; doz., \$1.25, postpaid.

HALLEY—Delicate salmon pink with creamy blotch. Very popular as a cut flower variety. Each, 6c; doz., 60c, postpaid.

KLONDYKE—Clear yellow with crimson maroon blotch in the throat. Very effective. Each, 7c; doz., 70c, postpaid.

MRS. FRANCIS KING—A very striking shade of light scarlet or flame color; strong spikes and large flowers. Each, 6c; doz., 60c, postpaid.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON—One of the finest varieties yet introduced. It is a bright salmon-pink with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat. The flowers are large, borne on stiff, strong spikes often reaching a height of 4½ feet. It is without doubt one of the finest gladiolus in existence. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00, postpaid.

NIAGARA—It resembles the "America" with the exception of color which is a delicate cream-yellow, slightly marked with rosy-carmine in the throat; beautiful as a cut flower. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.



Niagara Gladiola

PEACE—Large pure white flowers with a touch of carmine on the lower petals; tall, graceful spikes. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00, postpaid.

RUFFLED GLORY—Large creamy white flowers with crimson strip in center of lower petals; ends of petals ruffled. Something unusual. Each, 12c; doz., \$1.25, postpaid.

SCHWABEN—One of the beautiful of the yellow varieties; tall, stately spikes producing large, well expanded flowers of a clear canary-yellow with a small blotch of deep garnet in the throat. Each, 12c; doz., \$1.25, postpaid.

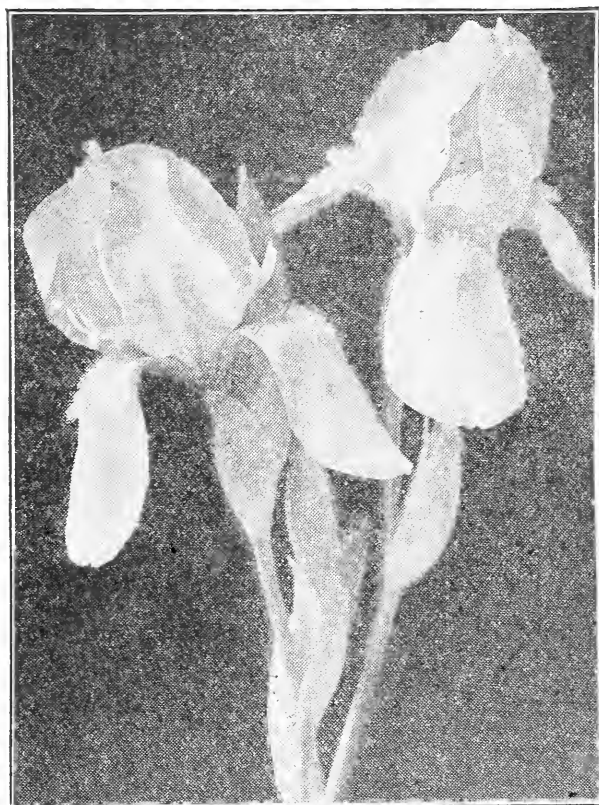
IRIS

The Iris prefers a rather heavy and moist soil, but will thrive in any soil or situation. Flowers are large and showy in such an abundance that by May they are a mass of color, ranging from white in the lighter shades to the deepest purple in the darker colors. Set a foot apart each way they will soon completely cover the ground. They may be planted in fall or early spring.

NAMED VARIETIES

FLAVESCENS—A delicate shade of soft yellow. Blooms rather late. A tall grower. Each 15c.

FLORENTINA—One of the best of the white varieties. Creamy white, faintly flushed lavender. Very fragrant. Each, 15c.



Queen of May Iris

MAD. CHEREAU—White with edges of petals frilled blue; fine cut flower variety. Each 15c.

FLUMERI—Standards coppery-rose; falls velvety claret; tall grower. Each, 15c.

QUEEN OF MAY—Soft lilac or lavender pink; the nearest pink in Iris. Each, 15c.

GRACCUS—Lemon-yellow and reddish-purple; flower stems eighteen inches. A very conspicuous variety. Each, 20c.

LEONIDAS—Standards soft lavender-grey and falls a rosy mauve; very beautiful. Each, 20c.

OSSIAN—Standards canary-yellow; falls light claret red; showy. Each, 20c.

PURPLE QUEEN—Full purple; very effective. One of the older sorts which has proved to be satisfactory in every collection on account of color and habit of growth. Grows about two feet tall. An early variety. Each 15c.

WYOMISSING—Standards a creamy white; falls deep rose at the base, shading to a flesh colored border. A very beautiful Iris. Each, 50c.

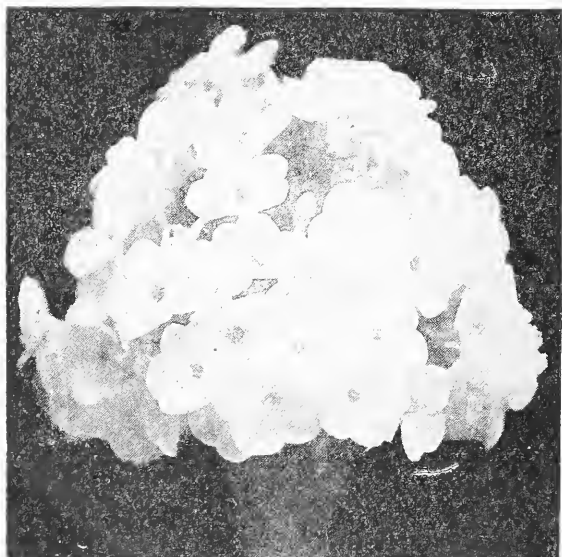
MADERIA VINE—A rapid growing vine having fleshy heart-shaped leaves of a light green color. In late summer it produces an abundance of white feathered flowers of powerful fragrance. It will cover a trellis or porch in a single season. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

MONARDA (Perennial "Cambridge Scarlet")—A luxuriant tall growing plant which produces a profusion of bright deep scarlet blossoms. The flowers and foliage possess a strong, refreshing, pungent fragrance on account of which the plant is always prized. Easy to grow and always good after once planted. Each, 30c; 3 for 75c.

TUBEROSE (Pearl)—The Tuberose is a pure white, wax like flower. The blossoms grow on tall stems, each stem bearing a dozen or more flowers. Very sweet scented. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch bulbs, 7c each; doz., 70c, postpaid.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA OR ADAM'S NEEDLE (Perennial)—Unique and beautiful. Above the green foliage which resembles the leaves of the century plant, rise the tall flower stalks covered with pure white lily-like blossoms. Each, 30c; 3 for 75c; doz., \$2.50, postpaid.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY—Popular but quite often neglected. This delicate and fragrant flower, though very hardy, amply repays in size and beauty for any kind treatment it may receive. Give the bed a top dressing of well rotted manure in winter or early spring. Good sized clumps, 50c.



Hardy Phlox

PHLOX

The Phlox for best results should be planted in the autumn from the first to the fifteenth of October, so they will become well established before winter. If planted in the spring set out as soon as the frost has left the ground. Some well-rotted manure worked in around the roots will benefit the plants. Set eighteen inches apart and if watered thoroughly the flowers will grow to an unusual size. Phlox, however, will stand an unusual amount of drought.

NAMED VARIETIES

BRIDESMAID—White with a crimson eye.

INDEPENDENCE—A tall early pure white.

LA VOGUE—Pure mauve rose with analine red eye.

R. P. SUTHERS—Clear cherry red, suffused with salmon shades; deep red eye.

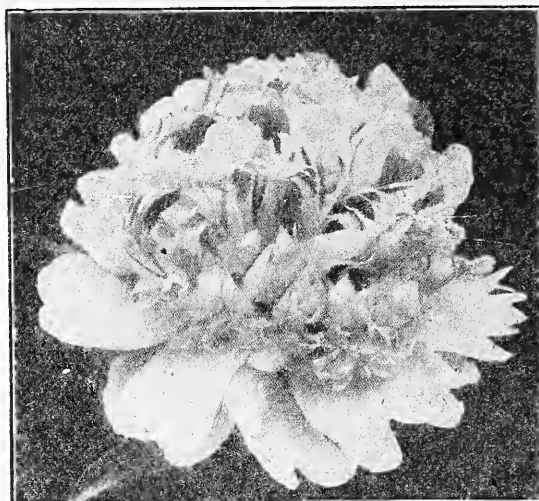
Any of above sorts, 25c each; postpaid.

VON HOCHBERG—Large, rich velvety crimson, 20c each.

VON LASSEBERG—Flowers and trusses largest of any white. Each, 30c, postpaid.

PEONIES

The Peonies are the "Queen of Spring Flowers." They are well adapted for massing in beds and also make a showy effect throughout the perennial or shrubbery border. They require a good, rich, deep soil and a sunny position which may be partly shaded. It is best, however, not to plant them in soil where peonies have recently been grown. Do not plant too deep. Set them so the eyes are two or three inches below the surface. For best results plant in the fall, the latter part of September or October. They also can be set in the spring provided it is done very early, as soon as the frost is out of the ground.



Duchess de Nemours Peony

CHOICE STANDARD VARIETIES

OUR OWN PINK—A very striking deep pink. Flowers are very double, produced on long, stiff stems. One of our most popular pinks. Each, 50c.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS (Calot)—Guard petals white, center lemon yellow, with greenish reflex. The flowers open at first cup-shaped, disclosing its lemon yellow center, then develops into a well-formed bloom which gradually fades to white. A good sure bloomer and very fragrant. A splendid cut flower variety. Blooms early. Each, 60c.

EDULIS SUPERBA (Lemon)—Brilliant rose pink, large well formed flower on strong stems. One of the most popular all-round pink. It is generally in bloom by Decoration Day. Each, 60c.

FESTIVA MAXIMA (Meilleux)—One of the largest of the pure white variety. Center petals have deep red markings. Blooms early. The most popular of our white varieties. Each, 75c.

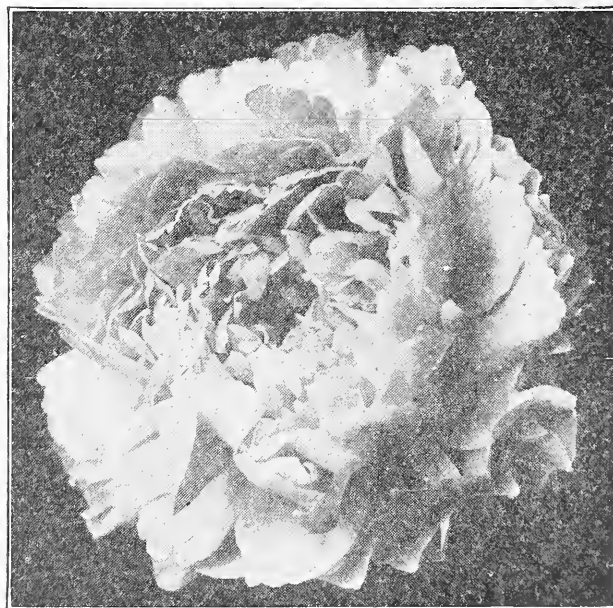
FRANCOIS ORTEGAT—A very dark red, stamens in with ruby colored center. Large bell-shaped flowers. This peony attracts more attention than any other variety and is one of the best all-around red in our collection. Each, 75c.

FRANCIS ORTEGAT—A very dark red, stamens intermingled with petals. A good bloomer. Mid-season to late. Each, 60c.

GOLDEN HARVEST—Medium sized flowers with outer petals a pale lilac-rose, center creamy white, developing many wide petals of a peach-bloom pink. Not a tall grower. Each, 60c.

JENNY LIND—Very large hydrangea pink flowers. Tall grower and profuse bloomer. Each, 60c.

Peonies are sent by express unless otherwise stated. If you want them sent by parcel post add 5c to the listed price.



Jenny Lind Peony

Ornamental Shrubs

ALMOND (AMYGDALUS)

PINK DOUBLE FLOWERING ALMOND (A Flore pleno Rosea)—A beautiful, compact and vigorous growing flowering shrub. In May its slender branches are covered with a profusion of double rose colored blossoms; hardy. 18 to 24 inches, 75c each; per 10, \$6.50.

WHITE DOUBLE FLOWERING ALMOND (A Flore pleno Alba)—Same as above except flowers are a pure white. 75c each; per 10, \$6.50.

BARBERRY

BARBERRY THUNBERGII (Japanese Barberry)—useful and highly ornamental; hardy everywhere. Valuable as ornamental hedge; dwarf growing; bushy and rounded in form. Handsome oval leaves ranging in color from the brightest and richest green in spring to crimson scarlet and gold in the fall. The small flowers of creamy white are followed by scarlet berries which remain through most of the winter. 45c each; \$4.00 for 10; \$30.00 for 100.

BUTTERFLY BUSH (BUDDLEIA MAGNIFICA)

A shrub producing long, graceful stems which terminate in panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers. A single plant will throw out as many as fifty flower spikes the first season. It grows to a height of four feet and blossoms from early summer till frost. 2 year size, 60c.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (L. Tartarica Rosea)—Bright pink flowers that make a lovely contrast with the glossy green foliage. Stands trimming well, making it most desirable for hedge. Planted with Grandiflora the two make a beautiful display. 18 to 24 inch, 45c each.

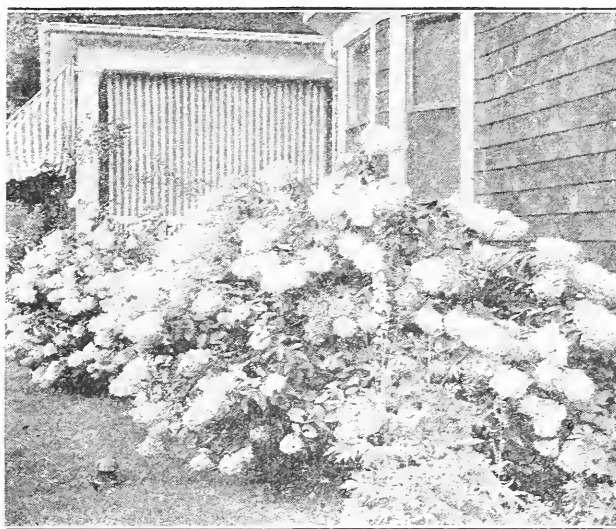
MORROWS—A remarkably fine plant with drooping branches, densely laden with bright crimson berries remaining all fall. 2-3 feet, 60c.

HYDRANGEA

One of the most popular shrubs for the lawn and about the house. Its foliage is handsome throughout the spring, summer and fall. Its wonderful pinnacles of white flowers are borne in great profusion and lasts for a long time. The flowers are being used exten-

sively for indoor decoration. The Hydrangea is easily transplanted and grows very rapidly.

ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA ALBA (Hills of Snow)—One of the finest additions to the shrub family. Entirely hardy. Foliage very fine. Flowers pure white, borne in large, round clusters from June to August. The fact that it comes into bloom just after all the early spring shrubs are through blooming and remains in bloom for a long time, and during the hot summer when flowers are so scarce makes it a very valuable shrub. 18-24 inches, 65c each.



Hydrangea P. G.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—The well known garden Hydrangea, a most popular and showy shrub. From July till late in the fall the branches are bent beneath huge pyramidal shaped clusters of flowers. The flower in the bud is cream color, changing to pure white when fully extended, later to pink and finally to bronze. Very hardy. 18 to 24 inches. 65c each.

DEUTZIA

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—A new variety of vigorous habit exceeding all others in size of flowers and length of panicles. 2 to 3 feet, 60c each.

DOUBLE FLOWERING (Crenata)—One of the most desirable and popular shrubs. Flowers double white tinged with rose. 2 to 3 feet, 60c each.

SLENDER BRANCHING DEUTZIA (Gracilis)—A charming variety. Pure white very delicate flowers desirable for decorative purposes. The hardiest of all Deutzias. 18-24 inches, 65c each.

MOCK ORANGE (SYRINGA) (PHILADELPHUS)

LEMOINE—A charming variety of dwarf habit with very large fragrant flowers produced in abundance 18 to 24 inches, 60c each.

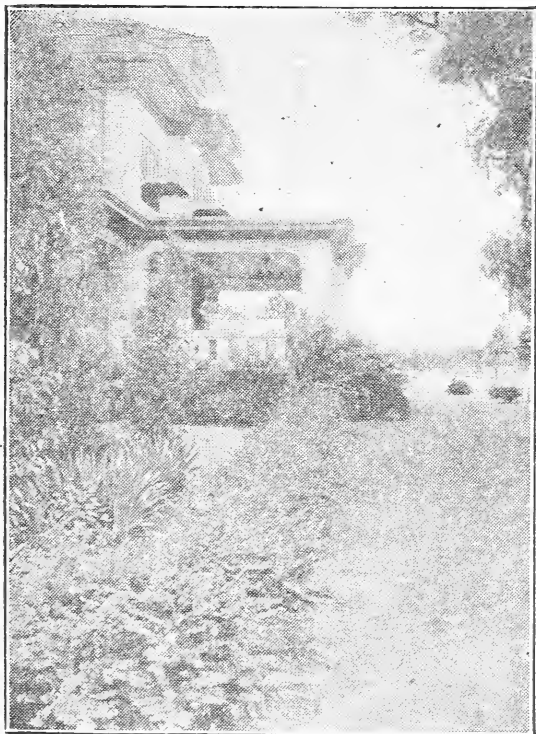
FRAGRANT MOCK ORANGE (Coronarius)—A well known shrub, with pure white, sweet scented flowers. Tall, graceful, though somewhat stiff in habit. Good screen plant. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

GOLDEN MOCK ORANGE—Bright golden yellow foliage, particularly in early spring. Most suitable for shady places. Dwarf habit. 18 to 24 inches, 85c each.

LILAC—SYRINGA

The old-fashioned Lilac with fragrant flowers and beautiful foliage brings back sweet memories of childhood days. Marvelous improvements have recently been made in variety, form and color. These new varieties have proven wonderfully popular. For best effect plant in masses with only a few varieties in each group.

PERSIAN LILAC (Syringa Persica)—Very graceful, branches slender. Foliage narrow resembling the Privet. Flowers light purple, fragrant and most abundant. Grows four to six feet. 2-3 ft., 75c each.



Barberry Hedge Planting

COMMON PURPLE (*Syringa Vulgaris*)—The old-fashioned standard variety. Dense panicles of bluish purple flowers. Most fragrant. 2-3 feet, 55c each.



Lilac

COMMON WHITE (*Syringa Vulgaris Alba*)—The Standard White. Leaves small and narrow. 2-3 feet., 70c each.

CHARLES X.—A strong, rapid growing variety. Large shining leaves. Large panicles of reddish purple flowers. 2-3 feet, \$1.00 each.

LUDWIG SPAETH—New and the best of the dark varieties. Large panicles of purplish red flowers. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

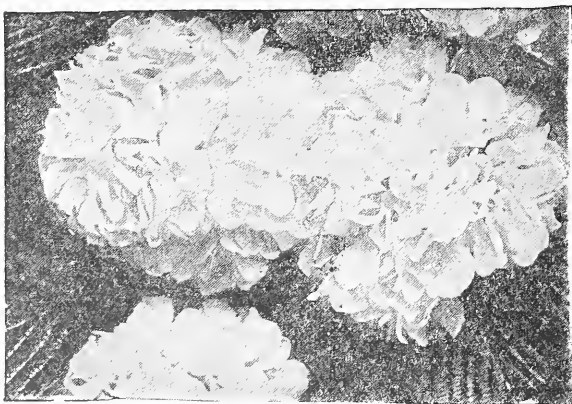
MARIE LE GRAYE—Finest white lilac. Magnificent large and showy panicles of purest white flowers. Very fragrant. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

PRESIDENT GREY—A grand lilac. Very large clusters of double blue flowers, measuring three-fourths inch in diameter. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each.

PRIVET

AMOR RIVER PRIVET (*L. Amurense*)—A most beautiful hedge plant. Very hardy, stands any amount of shearing. Foliage glossy green and holds its color almost the entire year. Fragrant, white flowers. 12-18 inch, 25c each; 25 for \$5.00; per 100, \$18.00; 18-24 inch, 30c each; 25 for \$6.25; per 100, \$22.00.

REGELINUM—Different from all other privets in that the ends of the branches droop. Very attractive and distinctive. Desirable as a specimen or planted in groups. 18-24 inch, 40c; per 10, \$3.50.



Japanese Snowballs

SNOW BALL

COMMON SNOWBALL (*V. Opulus Sterilis*)—A grand hardy shrub. Large, globular clusters of pure white, handsome, showy flowers. Very attractive. An old time favorite. 2 to 3 feet, 70c each.

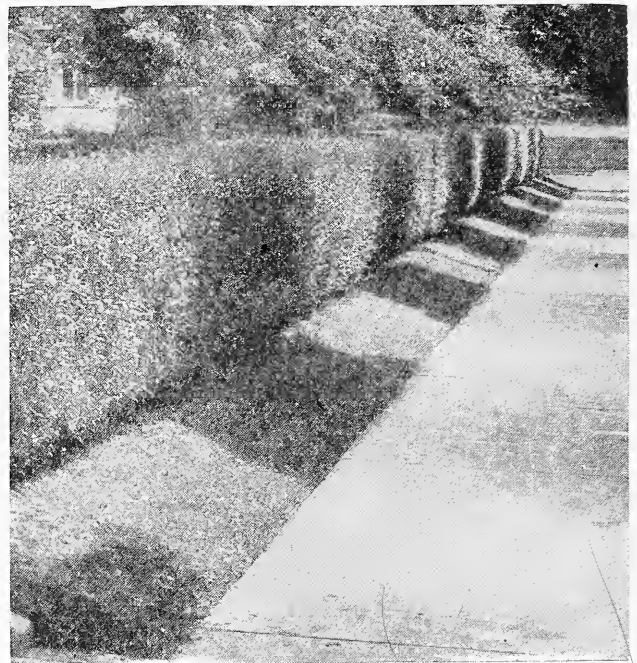
JAPAN SNOWBALL (*V. Plicatum*)—Very ornamental and handsome shrub. Foliage beautiful olive-green. Large flower clusters 3 to 4 inches across consisting of radiant flowers of purest white. Very highly recommended. Grows 3 to 4 feet. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY (*V. Opulus*)—A very desirable ornament to any home. A tall shrub with upright and spreading branches. Handsome, broad foliage of shining dark green color, changing to rich coppery tints; flowers are white and very conspicuous. The brilliant scarlet berries hang in long pendant clusters nearly all winter. Very showy. 18 to 24 inches, 55c each; per 10, \$4.50.

KERRIA

GLOBE FLOWER—Golden yellow flowers with delicate cut leaves and bright green bark. 18 to 24 inches, 75c each.

WHITE KERRIA JAPONICA—Delicately shaped elm-like leaves clothes the bush in a mass of light green. An abundance of daintily pleasing and refined flowers are borne in May, which are followed by shiny black fruit. Medium height, suitable for border. 18 to 24 inches, 75c.



Privet Hedge

FORSYTHIA (GOLDEN BELL)

FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL (*Fortuni*)—Vigorous upright growth. Fine arching branches with bright yellow flowers. Desirable for borders or masses. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

SUSPENSA—A vigorous growing shrub covered with yellow bell-like flowers before the foliage appears in the spring. Has long pendulum branches which hang down over a wall like a vine. Leaves and bark deep green. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.

RUSSIAN OLIVE (OLEASTER)

Tall. Foliage very handsome, rich silvery white; flowers small golden yellow, followed by yellow fruit covered with silvery scales. Desirable for borders. 3 to 4 feet, 65c.

SNOWBERRY (SYMPHORICARPUS)

CORAL BERRY (*S. Vulgaris*)—A slender branched compact growing shrub of a graceful pendant habit. Produces dense terminal spikes of blooms in July, followed by clusters of purplish red berries which remain upon the plants well into the winter. Foliage very persistent. Valuable especially for shady places. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each; per 10, \$4.50.

SNOWBERRY-WAXBERRY (*S. Racemosus*)—Same as the above except the berries are a pure white. 2 to 3 feet, 60c each; per 10, \$5.50.

SPIREA OR MEADOW SWEET

The embodiment of exquisite refinement. A low growing shrub pleasing in form and appealing in beauty of bloom, garland or plumelike, ranging in color from pure white to crimson. Its season of bloom extends over

a longer period than any other hardy shrub. From April to September its dainty flowers add their charm to life, making the Spirea one of the most popular of shrubs.

ANTHONY WATERER (Bumalda)—A fine dwarf spirea. A shapely bush. Crimson flowers borne freely in flat heads, beginning to bloom early in July and continue to some extent at fall. Grows 2½ feet. 18 to 24 inches, 65c each; per 10, \$5.50.

BRIDAL WREATH (Prunifolia Flora Pleno)—Very desirable. Foliage dark shining green, changing to autumn tints in the fall. Flowers double, pure white, borne in clusters of two or three along the entire length of the twig. Grows 4 to 6 feet. 18 to 24 inches, 60c.

THUNBERG'S SPIREA (Thunbergii)—The earliest of the Spireas to bloom. Of a rounded, graceful form. Branches slender and somewhat drooping. Foliage narrow and yellowish green, changing to delicate purple in fall. Flowers pure white and borne the entire length of the twigs. Highly esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit and beautiful autumn leaves. Grows 4 feet. 18 to 24 inches, 60c; per 10, \$5.50.

GARLAND SPIREA (Spirea Van Houtte)—Known also as Bridal Wreath. The finest of all Spireas. A perfectly formed bush with long pendulant branches, completely covered in June and July with a mass of large, white flowers, presenting a beautiful appearance. Foliage a rich green changing to beautiful tint in fall. Very hardy. One of the finest shrubs. Grows 4 to 6 feet. 18 to 24 inches, 50c each; per 10, \$4.00.



Eva Rathke Weigelia

YELLOW FLOWERING CURRANT

Its chief attraction is its fragrant yellow flowers, which are borne late in May and followed by black edible fruit. Prefers a cool location and thrives best in partial shade. 1½ to 2 feet, 55c each.

Excellent for dry, sterile soil and underplanting.

DOGWOOD (CORNUS)

Attractive the year around. In summer or early spring they bear large panicles of flowers followed by brightly colored berries. During the winter their brightly-colored twigs have a cheering effect. Prune often to insure plenty of bright young twigs.

SIBERIAN RED TWIGGED DOGWOOD—Blood red branches. Grows in great tangled masses. Fruit pearly white. 2-3 feet, 50c.

RED OSIER DOGWOOD (Stolonifera)—Bears flat bunches of white flowers followed by white fruit. Spreading stems of scarlet. Will do well on wet ground. 3 to 4 feet, each 75c.

JAPANESE BURNING BUSH (EUONYMUS ALATUS)

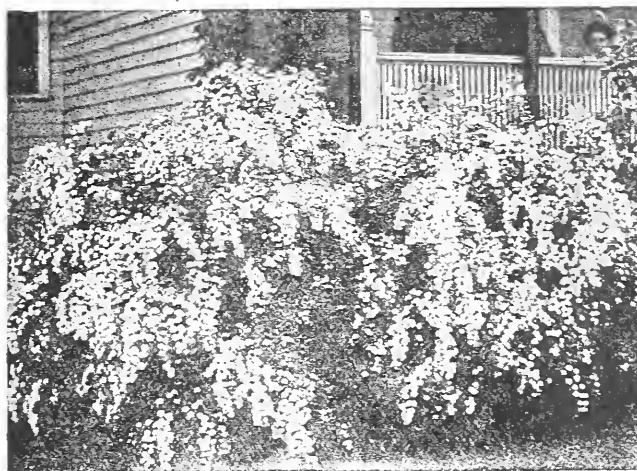
Brilliant scarlet foliage and red berries in the fall; tall handsome shrub. 2-3 feet, 85c.

BUCKTHORN (FRANGULA)

Shining dark green foliage. Fruit red turning black. Tall; excellent for hedge or border. 3-4 ft., 75c.

ROSE OF SHARON, ALTHEA

Excellent for hedging purposes and also for producing marked contrasts in groups of mixed shrubbery. Flowers large, double, and many brilliant colors. Blooms in July and August when few other shrubs are in bloom. 2 to 3 feet, 60c each.



Bridal Wreath Spirea

SUMACH

FRAGRANT SUMACH (Aromatic)—Its fragrant foliage is most excellent. Turns to red and crimson in the fall. Medium height, spreading habit. May be used beneath the taller, more loosely growing plants. 2 to 3 feet, 75c.

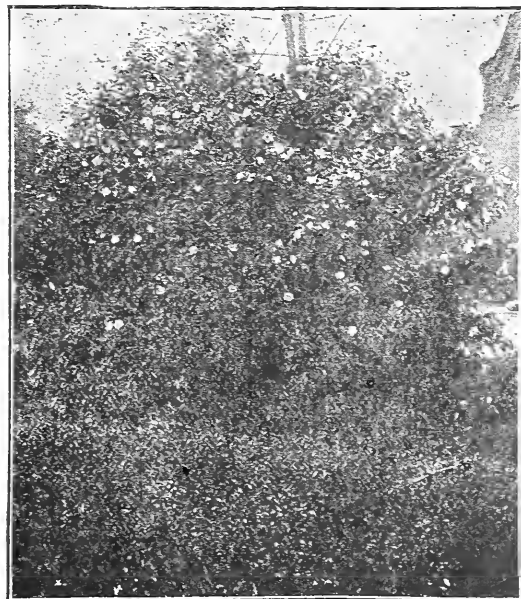
SHINING SUMACH (Coppalina)—Shining foliage turning to wonderfully brilliant shades of crimson in fall. Scarlet fruit. Thrives in sandy soil. 2 to 3 feet, 75c.

FERN-LEAVED SUMACH (Staghorn)—A very graceful shrub. Leaves rival the most delicate fern. A vigorous and rapid grower. Makes a beautiful effect by massing in with other shrubs. 18 to 24 inches, 45c; 2 to 3 feet, 60c.

WEIGELIA

EVA RATHKE—Deepest carmine. Crimson flowers clothe this vigorous growing shrub in June. Spreading habit, one of the showiest shrubs for the border. 18 to 24 inches, 75c.

ROSEA—A beautiful shrub with rose colored flowers. Begins blooming in June and continues till fall. Grows erect and reaches a height of 5 feet. 2 to 3 feet, 75c.



Althea, Rose of Sharon

See our garden collection on inside of back cover.

Climbing Vines and Trailing Shrubs

AMPELOPSIS (IVY)

All Vines No. 1 two-year old plants.

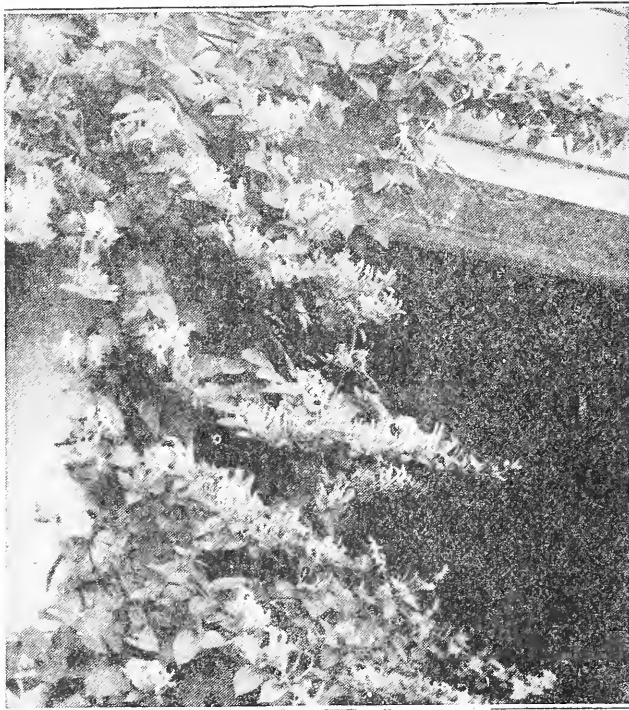
AMERICAN IVY OR VIRGINIA CREEPER—Very graceful and most desirable for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees. Foliage a fine green in summer, changing to rich crimson in autumn. Affords shade quickly and fastens to anything it touches. Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.00.

BOSTON IVY (*A. Veitchii*)—Greatly admired. Very valuable for covering walls, brick or stone, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it with overlapping leaves, which forms a perfect mass of foliage. Deep green in summer changing to the brightest shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. Quite hardy and a rapid grower. Each, 50c; per 10, \$4.50.

ENGLEMANN'S IVY (*Ampelopsis quinque folia*, var. *Englemanni*)—The best for the middle west. Foliage much like the American Ivy. Clings to a wall like the Boston Ivy, over which it has the advantage of better withstanding the extremes of heat and cold, as it is perfectly hardy. Each, 45c; per 10, \$4.00.

HONEYSUCKLE

The exquisite fragrance of the Honeysuckle flowers and the pleasing foliage makes it a great favorite. It is a rampant grower and free bloomer. Does well in the shade. A trellis, porch or fence can be made attractive by it.



Everblooming Honeysuckle

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE (*L. Halleana*)—Common hue very popular. Vigorous grower. Beautiful light green foliage, lasting well into the winter. Covered almost the entire season with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant. Each, 50c; per 10, \$4.50.

SCARLET TRUMPET (*L. Sempervirens*)—Large fleshy leaves and beautiful blossoms about two inches long. Red berries. Most vigorous growing of all the Honeysuckles. 2 year No. 1, 50c.

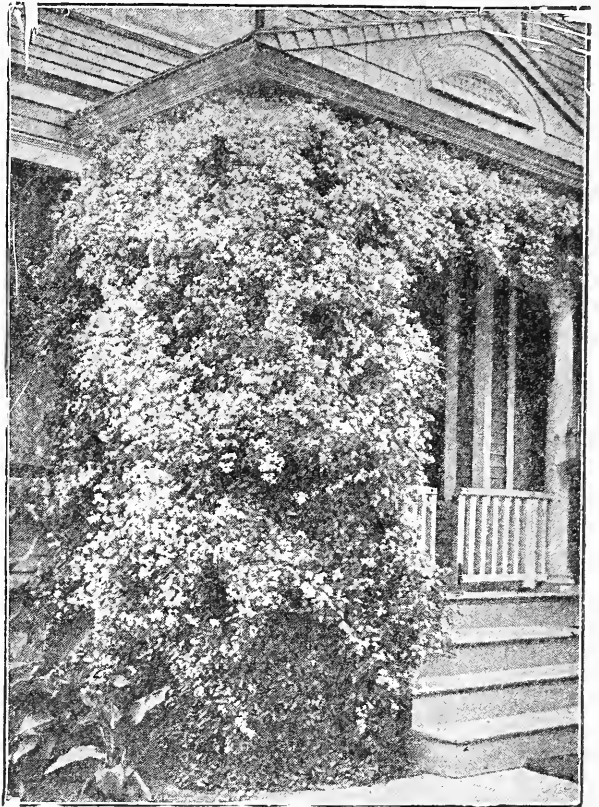
CLEMATIS

The Clematis is without doubt the most popular vine grown. There is a great variety in size and color of flowers, some of which are very unique. In planting cut the vines off close to the ground and there will be little or no trouble from stem rot.

PANICULATA—Nothing finer than this clematis has appeared for years. Its foliage is clean and glossy. In August its delicate, starlike, pure white blossoms appear in a great mass, as though the vines were covered with a mantle of snow. 2-year No. 1, 50c.

LARGE FLOWERING CLEMATIS

HENRYI—Grand large single white.



Clematis

JACKMANII—Single purple. Extremely showy.

M. E. ANDRE—Large deep wine red.

Any of the above, 2-year No. 1, each, \$1.00.

TRUMPET VINE

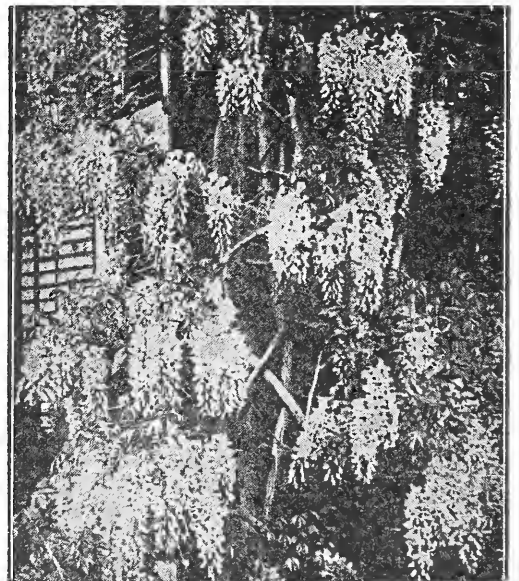
(*Bignonia Radicans*)—Strong climber with brilliant orange red trumpet like flowers. A desirable vine. 2-year No. 1 plants, 50c.

BITTER SWEET

(*Celastrus Scandens*). Its orange yellow fruit pods are very handsome and showy. Very hardy and rapid growing twining plant with bright healthy foliage. Good for covering banks and slopes. 2-year No. 1 plants, 50c.

WISTARIA

CHINESE PURPLE WISTARIA (*W. Sinensis*)—Elegant and rapid growing, attaining 15 to 20 feet in one season. Has long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June, and in autumn. Very beautiful vine. Each, 60c; per 10, \$5.50.



Wistaria

Beautiful Roses

EVERBLOOMING HYBRID TEA ROSES

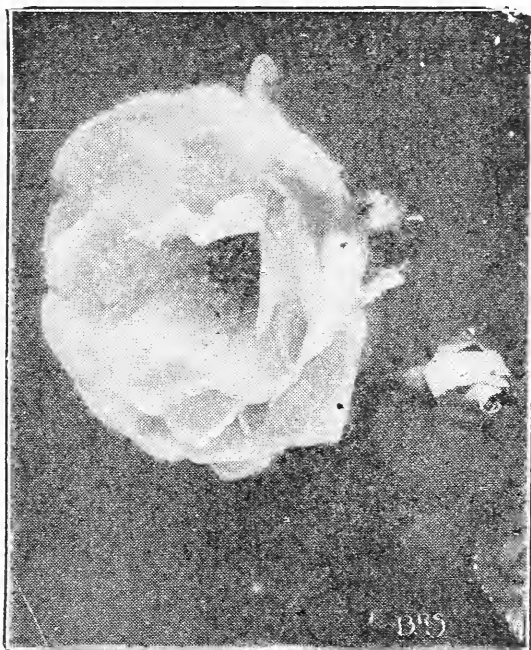
The most popular roses now in cultivation. A cross between the Everblooming Teas and the Hybrid Perpetuals, giving them the continuous blooming qualities of the former and the hardiness and fragrance of the latter. In beauty they are equal to the finest green house rose. We have found them to come through the winter in splendid condition if given a covering of straw or any other light material.

ETOILE DE FRANCE—Flowers intensely brilliant crimson; deliciously fragrant; large cup-shaped and very full; flowers large, borne on long stiff stems.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—Dark rich crimson shading to a velvety, fiery red. One of the brightest colored red roses grown. Large, full and sweet. Hardy, vigorous grower. A profuse and constant bloomer from June until frost. Handsome foliage. Especially valuable as a bedding plant.

OPHELIA—Salmon-flesh color shaded with rose. The blooms are perfectly formed and come on strong stems. Will last a long time when cut.

KILLARNEY—A remarkable fine rose. Perfectly hardy. A strong grower and profuse bloomer. Flowers large and fragrant. Color a shining sparkling pink, impossible to describe. A rose that should be found in every garden.



White Killarney

WHITE KILLARNEY—A pure white rose. A sport of the famous and popular pink Killarney, with which it is identical except in color.

GEN. MCARTHUR—A splendid garden rose. Brilliant glowing, crimson scarlet. Very sweet scented. One of the earliest to bloom and the flowers are constantly produced the whole growing season.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK—Winner of the International Rose Show held at Paris. The blooms freely produced on stiff, erect stems are very large, perfectly formed and highly perfumed. The outside of the flower is a carmine color while the inside is a lovely imperial pink, creating a most striking contrast.

LADY HILLINGTON—A splendid new yellow rose. Color beautiful shade of apricot yellow. Very free flowering. Fine cut flower.

KATHERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—The greatest white rose in existence. Buds are long and flowers are very full and double, borne on strong upright stems. Blooms abundantly from early spring until late fall. It is a creamy white slightly tinged with lemon yellow. Very lovely.

MRS. AARON WARD—Fine Indian yellow shading to a light creamy color. Full double flowers, very attractive. The young foliage is a rich bronzy green.

PRICE—Hardy outdoor grown plants, 90c each. Any 5 of the above, \$3.75.

HARDY HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

The Hybrid Perpetuals are considered most valuable because of their large, brilliant flowers of all shades of red, crimson, scarlet, pink and white, and because they are so vigorous and hardy that they live through the winter with but slight protection. They bloom regularly in June and occasionally during summer and fall. With a few exceptions they are not constant bloomers, though called "Perpetual."



Ulrich Brunner

ULRICH BRUNNER—Brilliant cherry red. Flower of fine form and finish, immensely large, full and excellent for cutting.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI OR WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY—The best White Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers pure snow white, with immense perfectly double flowers; very durable, one of the most continuous flowering roses in this excellent class. Hardy wherever roses grow.

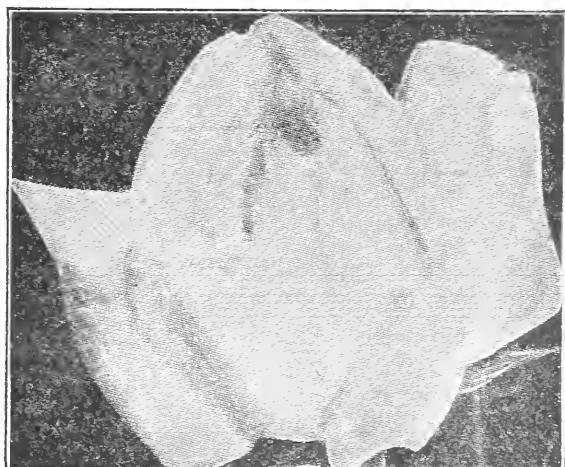
GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—A famous rose. Brilliant scarlet crimson. Large and very effective. Very fragrant. One of the hardiest.

MRS. JOHN LAING—Handsome soft pink. Large and beautiful form produced on strong stems. Exceedingly fragrant. Very desirable.

PAUL NEYRON—A magnificent rose said to be the largest in cultivation. Deep rose color. A free bloomer. Very desirable as a garden rose.

J. B. CLARK—Intense deep scarlet, heavily shaded dark crimson. Foliage bronzy green in the young stage.

P. C. DE ROHAN—Very dark velvety crimson, almost black; considered the very best dark rose ever produced. The flowers are of good size, very double, and delightfully sweet.



Frau Karl Druschki

CLIO—Beautiful and distinct. Flesh color deepening in center to rosy pink; large, fine globular form; very free bloomer. An exceedingly strong grower, with fine foliage.

CAPT. CHRISTY—A remarkably fine rose, delicate flesh color, deeper in the center. One of the best.

MAGNA CHARTA—Extra large, full flower of unusual depth and substance, very sweet scented; bright, rosy pink. Profuse blooms on long stiff stems.

PRICE—Hardy 2-year No. 1 roots, 90c each; any 5 at \$4.25.

If you want roses shipped by parcel post add 5c to the price listed.



Dorothy Perkins

RUGOSA ROSES

The Rugosa roses are extremely hardy and very ornamental, making them especially desirable for our northern climate. Foliage oddly wrinkled, dark shiny green. Very beautiful. Blossoms are usually single but large and showy, followed with beautiful orange-red or crimson seed or fruit. Excellent for hedges or for planting among shrubbery or hardy borders.

RUGOSA RUBRA—Foliage shiny bright green. Flowers a beautiful, bright rosy crimson produced in fine large clusters, succeeded by large berries of a rich rosy red. Excellent for planting with shrubbery or used as a hedge. Each, 75c.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON—Of most vigorous habit and hardy constitution. Early and constant bloomer. Flowers snow white, coming at intervals all summer. Each 90 cents.

CONRAD MEYER—Handsome, large, elegantly formed flowers; perfectly double; intensely fragrant and very vigorous grower. Makes a grand hedge. Blooms freely in June and occasionally all summer.

RAMBLER ROSES

PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER—Splendid flowers borne in grand clusters, completely covering the whole bush. Blossoms 2½ inches across and perfectly double. Color pure deep, rich crimson, far brighter and more intense than the Crimson Rambler. Holds its bright, dazzling color for a long while. 2-year plants No. 1, 75c each.

DOROTHY PERKINS—A valuable rose. Grows 10 to 15 feet in a season. Flowers are borne in large clusters of 25 to 30. Are perfectly double with petals crinkled. Color beautiful shell pink. Individual flowers larger than the Crimson Rambler. 2-year No. 1 plants, 55c each.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The most popular of the climbing roses. A rapid grower. Flowers a rich deep crimson, borne in large clusters. When in full bloom the vine appears to be a perfect mat of rich red flowers; perfectly hardy everywhere. 2-year No. 1, 75c each.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—Color rosy crimson. The exquisite fragrant blossoms are produced in great profusion clusters finely formed on long stems. Will thrive and bloom in almost any situation where a climbing or pillar rose is desired. 2-year No. 1 plants, 75c each.

THOUSAND BEAUTIES (Tausendschon) — This climbing rose is literally covered with thousands of bright double blossoms colored in every imaginable shade, from white to deep pink. A hardy, vigorous grower with few thorns and handsome foliage. 2-year No. 1 plants, 75c each.

EXCELSA (Red Dorothy Perkins)—A radiant, blood red cluster rose. Flowers are large and double producing 30 to 40 on a stem. As free and double as Dorothy Perkins. 2-year No. 1, 55c each.

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES

A distinct and charming class of roses of dwarf habit. Bear abundantly and continuously clusters of beautiful small flowers.

RED BABY RAMBLER (Madame Norbett Levavasseur)—A dwarf form of the Crimson Rambler. Grows 18 to 24 inches high. Hardy, vigorous and a continuous bloomer. Flowers borne in clusters of 20 or more. Color a bright crimson pink.

BABY DOROTHY (Maman Levavasseur)—Beautiful bright pink. Blooms in masses like the climbing Dorothy Perkins.

WHITE BABY RAMBLER (Katharina Zeimet)—Pure white clusters of 15 to 50 little, creamy white flowers.

PRICE—Strong, 2-year plants, 90c each.

If you want roses shipped by parcel post add 5c to the price list.



White Baby Rambler

Ornamental Trees

AMERICAN WHITE ASH—A hardy ornamental tree, good for street or lawn, of rapid growth and easy cultivation. Fine for shade. Foliage pale green and handsome, changing in the fall to a clear yellow to a deep bronze if planted in moist soil. Valuable for its hardiness and beauty. 5 to 6 feet., 60c; per 10, \$5.00. 6 to 8 ft., 90c; per 10, \$8.00.

MOUNTAIN ASH, EUROPEAN—A pretty tree with fine foliage. Large white clusters of flowers followed by bright red berries which are very conspicuous and handsome from midsummer till frost. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each; per 10, \$9.00.

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH—A handsome tree with silvery bark, and slender branches, quite erect when young, but after four or five years assumes a drooping habit. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each; per 10, \$11.50.

CUT LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH—This tree is a most fascinating specimen of delicacy and grace. Long drooping branches and finely cut foliage. It makes a large and stately tree, one of the loveliest trees for the lawn. 5 to 6 feet, \$2.00 each; per 10, \$15.00. 6 to 8 feet, \$2.50 each; per 10, \$20.00.

AMERICAN WHITE ELM—A most magnificent and stately tree, with a broad reaching top and swaying pendulum branches. A tree most characteristic of the American landscape. Unsurpassed for lining streets or for specimen trees. 5 to 6 feet, 50c each; per 10, \$4.00. 6 to 8 feet, 85c each; per 10, \$7.50.

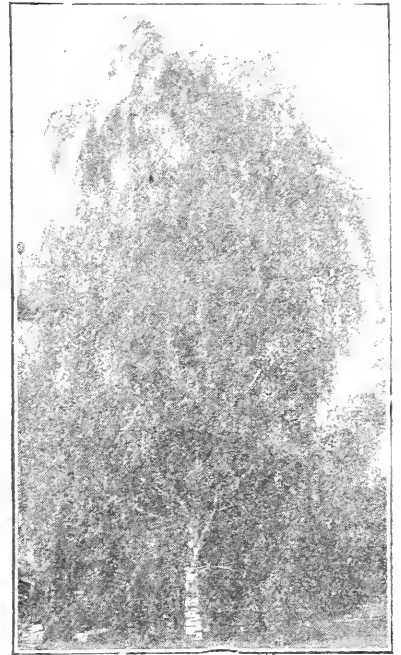
AMERICAN LINDEN OR BASSWOOD (*Tilia Americana*)—Handsome, fine large-sized tree of rapid growth, well suited for broad avenues and parks where it has plenty of room to develop. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each; per 10, \$11.50.

EUROPEAN LINDEN—Vigorous, handsome, symmetrical tree of rapid growth, small leaves and dense foliage, forming a compact round head. Fine for streets. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.25 each; per 10, \$11.50.

NORWAY MAPLE—A magnificent tree for single planting if given plenty of room. Compact and rounded in form. Dark, broad shining foliage of unsurpassed beauty, which remains green on the tree three weeks longer than the other maples. Most desirable for streets, lawns and parks. 6 to 8 feet, \$2.00 each; per 10, \$17.50.

SCHWEDLERS MAPLE—Leaves open deep purple in the spring, changing later to dark olive green as the season advances. Good for color contrast, its gleaming red and purple contrasting brightly with the green of the surrounding trees, similar to the Norway Maple. 6 to 8 feet, \$3.00 each; per 10, \$27.00.

HARD OR SUGAR MAPLE—The well known, native variety. Popular as a shade tree, valuable for the



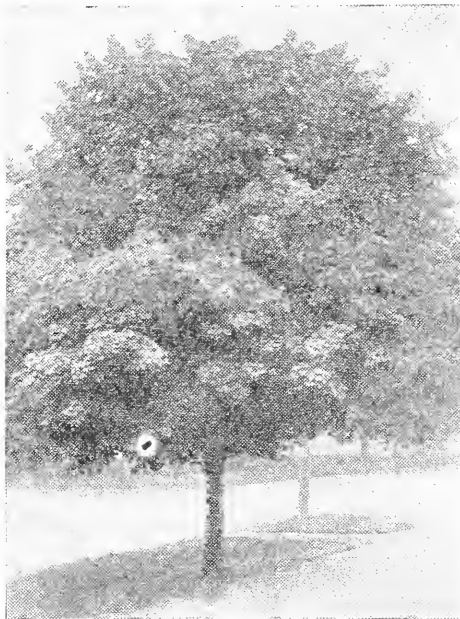
Birch

production of sugar, and as an ornament in lining streets and avenues. Admired by everyone for its stately form and beautiful foliage which changes in fall to beautiful shades of yellow and bronze. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.25 each; per 10, \$11.50. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.75 each; per 10, \$16.00.

WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE—Very finely divided foliage, somewhat drooping, smooth, handsome bark. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.30 each; per 10, \$12.00.

AMERICAN SYCAMORE (Plane Tree)—A noble tree of stiff, lofty and widespread habit, rapid growth and symmetrical form. Bark gray-green. Foliage large. Desirable for street and park planting. 5 to 6 feet, 75c each; per 10, \$6.00.

CAROLINA POPLAR—A native shade tree of great vigor and very rapid growth, sometimes making a growth of from 10 to 15 feet in a single season. It is pyramidal in form and has large



Norway Maple

glossy leaves. Valuable for park or street planting. Also one of the best for windbreak when quick results are desired. 5 to 6 feet, 40c each; per 10, \$3.00. 6 to 8 feet, 75c each; per 10, \$6.00.

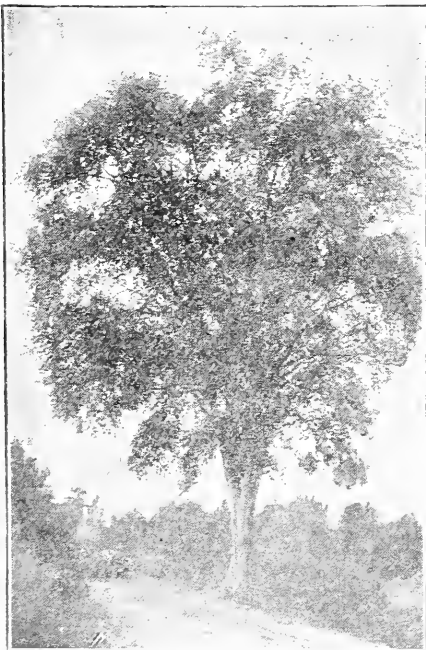
LOMBARDY POPLAR—A striking formal tree of pyramidal habit. The limbs follow the trunk up almost vertically. Very desirable for screen and windbreak, although somewhat short lived. 5 to 6 feet, 40c each; per 10, \$3.00. 6 to 8 feet, 50c each; per 10, \$4.00.

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB—One of the handsomest flowering trees in cultivation. Perfectly hardy and free from disease; covered in May with a profusion of large, semi-double fragrant flowers of delicate pink. Flowers when quite young. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each; per 10, \$9.00. 2 to 3 feet, 80c each; per 10, \$7.00.

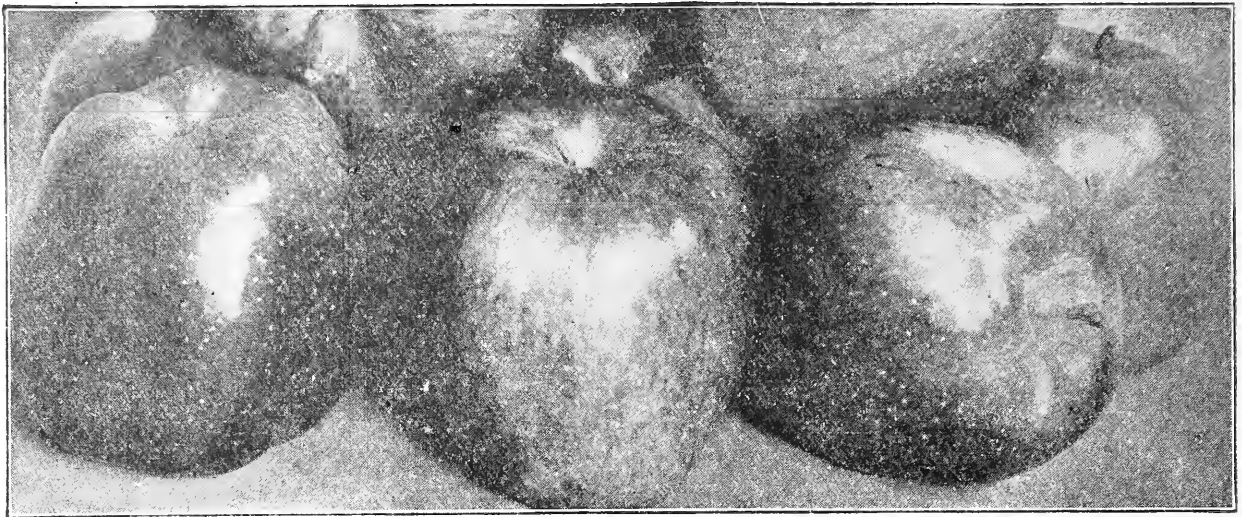
Five or more of any one kind and size at 10 rate.

OAK (*Quercus*)—One of the most beautiful of American trees. Superior to all in its ruggedness, free from injury and of long life. Although looked upon as an extremely slow growing tree, some varieties grow quite as fast as other hardwood trees, notably the Pin and Red Oaks. Both these varieties are admirably adapted to street, avenue and lawn planting, where a handsome permanent tree is required.

RED OAK (*Quercus Rubra*)—Stately, handsome tree with symmetrical round-topped crown. Leaves shining deep green, turning to bronze and red in fall. A grand specimen of street tree. 6 to 8 feet, \$2.00 each; per 10, \$18.00. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each; per 10, \$12.50.



American Elm



Group of Delicious Apples

Skromme's Selected Fruit

APPLES

SUMMER VARIETIES

DUCHESS—An early and annual bearer. Fruit is a large greenish yellow with red stripes. Flesh light yellow and medium fine grained. A great cooking favorite and good market sort.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—One of the earliest apples. Fruit is a medium size with a clear white skin, turning pale yellow when ripe. Trees are vigorous and succeed well in all eastern states, and should be planted in all cold climates. Succeeds well on thin soils.

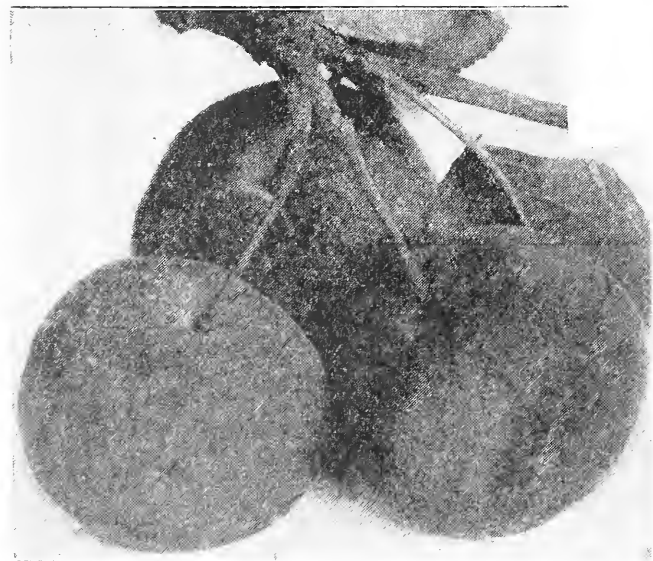
FALL AND EARLY WINTER VARIETIES

WEALTHY—Fruit of a medium size and a deep red color. Flesh is white and juicy. One of the most hardy and productive varieties.

PATTEN'S GREENING—Fruit of a uniform large size. Grows well in northern portions where the winters are severe. An annual cropper of good quality.

MCINTOSH (Early Winter)—One of the best and a most beautiful apple. Skin polished yellow, almost completely covered with bright red and carmine. Fruit large, firm, crisp, tender, very juicy and highly perfumed. Sells for the highest price in the city markets. Its beauty, high quality and good keeping is creating for it an increasingly great demand.

FAMEUSE (Snow Apple, Fall)—The most desirable dessert apple of its season. Fruit medium in size; color pale greenish-yellow, mixed with stripes of bright red; flesh white, tender and juicy, slightly perfumed.



Red Siberian Crab Apples

DELICIOUS—Fruit is large, of a brilliant, dark red, blending to a golden yellow at the blossom end. The flesh is fine grained, crisp and juicy. As to keeping quality it ranks among the best. Tree hardy.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Trees vigorous, upright, spreading. Fruit a rich golden yellow with net veining of russet. A good early annual bearer.

JONATHAN—One of the best and most popular varieties. Fruit firm, tender and very crisp; very juicy. Skin smooth and glossy of a dark red color. Trees vigorous.

WINTER APPLES

NORTHWESTERN GREENING—A vigorous grower, and quite hardy. Fruit is large and becomes a yellowish green when ripe; flesh is yellow, fine grained and firm.

YORK IMPERIAL—Fruit is medium to large of a yellow shaded red. Flesh is firm and juicy. A good shipping variety.

WOLF RIVER—A large, handsome variety of a yellow color streaked with red. Quite juicy.

NORTHERN SPY—Large, rather flattened, and slightly ribbed. Skin a pale yellow almost covered with a pinkish red, with darker red streaks. Flesh is firm, tender and juicy; fine flavor. Trees are large, vigorous and hardy.

JANET—Medium size, rather oblong; color pale red, darker stripes on a pale yellow ground; flesh nearly white, mild, sub-acid, crisp and juicy. Blooms ten days later than the ordinary varieties. Rather a slow grower, but a profuse bearer.

TOLMAN SWEET—An attractive yellow sweet apple. Fruit medium to large; moderately juicy and decidedly sweet. Skin color whitish-yellow, sometimes blushed. Tree vigorous, long lived and hardy. Very productive. Ripens in November and lasts till April.

SALOME—A valuable apple for the west and north-west, on account of its hardness and good quality. Flesh light yellow, tender and mild, very good. Keeps till May and retains its flavor well.

MALINDA—Very satisfactory as a long keeper. Fruit medium. Flavor sub-acid and good. A beautiful smooth apple.

WILLOW TWIG—Greenish-yellow, striped and mottled with red. A long keeper.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Valuable because of long keeping and handsome appearance. Hardy and vigorous grower. Fruit large and of very good quality; color dark red; flesh firm; flavor mild.

CRAB APPLES

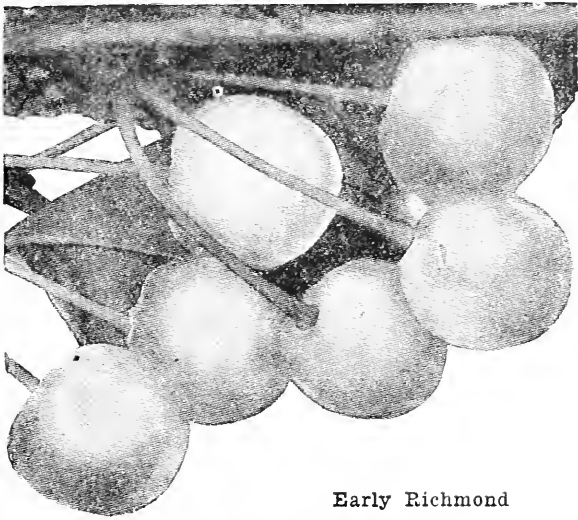
WHITNEY—One of the largest varieties of crabs. Skin a glossy green splashed with crimson. Firm and juicy. Profuse bearer.

RED SIBERIAN—Fruit produced in clusters. Smaller than the Whitney or Transcendent. Bears young and abundantly.

CRAB APPLES (Continued)

TRANSCENDENT—Medium size; golden yellow, crimson cheeks. Trees vigorous and immensely productive. One of the best and largest sellers.

PRICE OF ALL APPLE TREES: 2 yr. stock, 4 ft. and up, No. 1 stock, 75c each, \$6.50 per 10; 5 ft. and up No. 1 stock, \$1.00 each, \$8.50 per 10.



Early Richmond

CHERRY

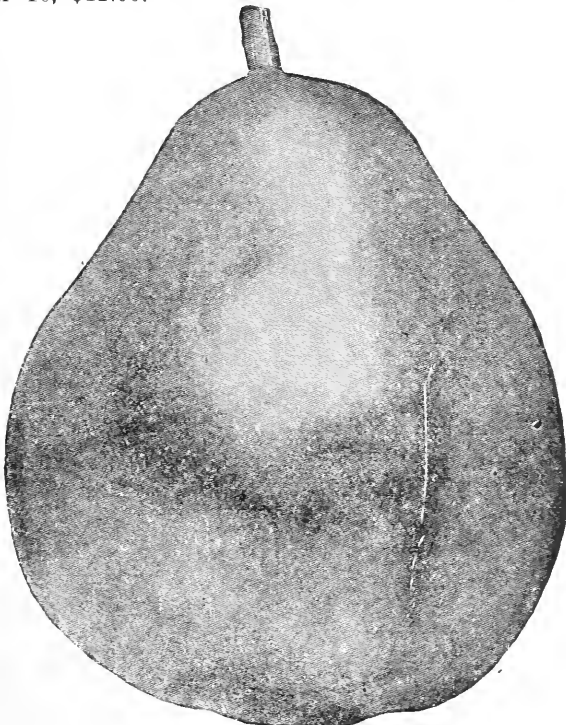
EARLY RICHMOND—One of the most valuable of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking. Tree slender and very productive. Fruit medium size, dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. It is very hardy and will stand the most severe weather.

MONTMORENCY—One of the most popular sorts. Tree hardy and prolific. Fruit large, roundish light red. Larger and firmer than Early Richmond and about ten days later. Flesh tender, mildly acid and of good quality.

WRAGG—A valuable late cherry, originated in Iowa. Large, roundish, heart shaped and nearly black. Flesh firm but tender and juicy. Very productive and usually a sure cropper. Best cherry for preserves.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM—Wonderfully early and prolific and absolutely hardy. Will do well and bear abundantly where winters are too severe for other varieties. It is a cross between the western Sand Cherry and the Minor Plum. Fruit bright red, deepening to a deep wine color. Valuable for canning and preserving. Most highly recommended where other cherries cannot be grown.

PRICE ON ALL CHERRIES: Strong trees, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each; per 10, \$8.00; 3½ to 5 feet, \$1.50; per 10, \$12.00.



PEARS

KIEFFER—The most popular pear grown. Fruit large, golden yellow, sometimes tinted red, quality fair, though excellent for canning and delicious when baked. Should be picked before it colors and ripened indoors; is the most profitable market variety on account of its good shipping and keeping qualities, in addition to being of wonderful size. Tree is a most vigorous grower, an early and persistent bearer.

SECKEL—The standard of excellence. Generally admitted to be the richest, sweetest, highest flavored pear known. Tree one of the healthiest and hardiest, grows well and bears big crops. Should be planted more extensively on account of its high quality, high value per bushel and general health.

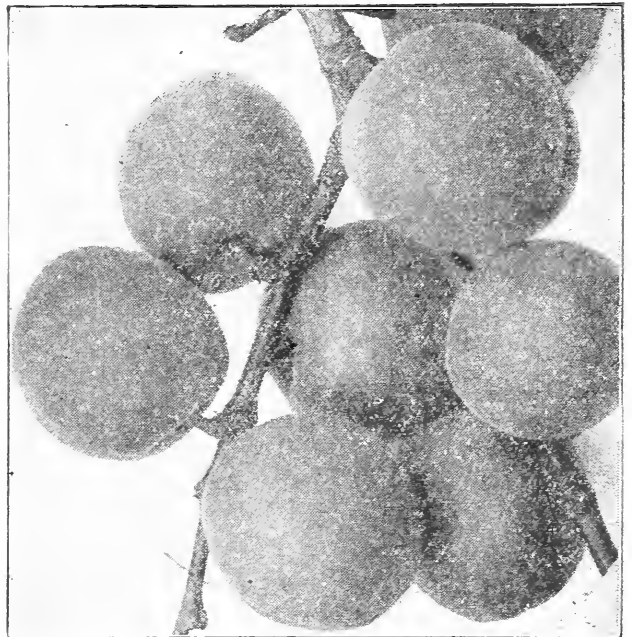
FLEMISH BEAUTY—A superb pear, beautiful, melting and sweet. Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful. Flesh tender, juicy and highly flavored. Grown largely in Montana, Iowa, Nebraska and Michigan.

PRICE ON ALL PEARS: 3½ to 5 feet, 85c each; per 10, \$8.00.

PLUMS

DE SOTO—One of the old favorites; fine for eating and canning. Tree medium grower and hardy throughout the north. Fruit oval, medium size, orange color overlaid with crimson. Yellow, juicy flesh of good quality.

WYANT—A most popular plum. A native of Iowa and hardy. Fruit oblong, dark red. Flesh firm and of excellent quality.



Wyant Plums

SURPRISE—A fine new plum originated in Minnesota. Fruit good size, color dark red with small yellow dots. Flesh firm but melting and juicy.

TERRY—An Iowa seedling. Leader of all native varieties in hardiness and vigorous growth, and in size and quality of fruit. Fruit very large, color clear red with small white dots, thin skin. Flesh juicy, very fine quality.

HANSKAL (Originated by Prof. Hanson)—Very desirable for preserves. Splendid for eating out of hand. Size one and one-half inches in diameter; color bright red with a blue bloom; flesh firm, yellow, good quality and very fragrant; popular and desirable everywhere.

WANETA—A wonderful big new plum originated by Prof. Hanson, who describes it as follows: "My belief is that in this variety I have combined the best points of the Native and Japanese plum. In size it is two inches in diameter and weighs two ounces. It is the largest of 10,000 seedlings. We regard this as the most promising plum that has been offered to our planters since the settlement of the country. All the reports coming in from those who have tried it describe the Waneta as bearing early and producing the largest fruit that has ever been raised in their locality."

PRICE ON ALL PLUMS: Strong trees, 4 ft. and up, 75c each; per 10, \$6.50; 5 feet and up, \$1.00 each; per 10, \$9.00.

GRAPES

The most popular of all fruits. From time immemorial it has been given the place of highest honor. For table use it is unexcelled. Its juice as a beverage has always been greatly prized. The most wholesome as a food and the most stimulating as a drink it has for four thousand years or more held its place in the hearts of men as the mother of health and the queen of joy.



Niagara Grapes

Plant at least a few grape vines, although you may have but a very small plot of ground. It can be made to grow up over doorways or to cover arbors; it may be trained along fences and trellises, over buildings and up trees. Wherever the grape is growing it is a thing of beauty, its graceful vines, its dark green foliage, its large, artistically shaped leaves, its richly colored fruit hanging in great clusters. It will grow in any ordinary soil, but likes best the black, rich, well drained loam. It is a lover of sun and air. Prune carefully every winter but stop pruning when the sap starts to flow.

AGAWAM (Red)—Vine hardy. Very vigorous and productive; splendid keeper; one of the best of the red varieties. Bunches large, compact and shouldered. Berries large and round, very dark red; flesh tender, juicy and of excellent flavor. Ripens ten days to two weeks later than Concord. 2 year No. 1, 30c each; 10 for \$2.50; per 100, \$16.00.

BETA (Black)—Very hardy. Will do well without covering as far north as North Dakota. Vigorous grower, often making a growth of 15 to 20 feet in one season. Bunches rather large. Berries small blue. Quality better than the common wild grape but not as good as Concord. Highly to be recommended for the far north where finer varieties cannot be grown. Valuable anywhere for covering summer houses, outbuildings, fences and arbors. 2-year No. 1, 35c each; 10 for \$3.00; 100 for \$25.00.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY (Black)—New Early Grape. A fine variety. Hardy, strong and vigorous grower; thick, healthy leaves. Bunches very large, compact and usually shouldered. Berries large; nearly round; black with light purple bloom. Flesh firm but tender. Flavor rich and sweet. Skin thin. Seeds small and few, parting easily from the pulp. It ripens very early but is a good keeper; stands shipping well, making it very desirable and profitable for the market. 2-year No. 1, 45c each; 10 for \$4.00; per 100, \$30.00. 1-year No. 1, 35c each; 10 for \$3.00; per 100, \$20.00.

CONCORD (Black)—The Great Market Grape. The most vigorous and productive grape grown. Berries handsome, large, round, almost black; juicy and sweet, fine for canning and for grape juice. Extremely hardy. Bunches large and compact. 2-year No. 1, each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$20.00. 1-year No. 1, each, 15c; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$10.00.

MOORE'S EARLY (Black)—Bunches large. Berries large, round and purplish black. Not as vigorous nor as fruitful as the Concord, but is two weeks earlier and is of a better quality. Very desirable on account of its earliness and excellent flavor. 2-year No. 1, 40c each; per 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$25.00. One-year No. 1, 30c each; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

NIAGARA (White)—The Standard White Grape. Remarkably vigorous, hardy and productive. Bunches medium to large and compact. Berries large, round and uniform, skin thin but tough. Color pale yellow. Flesh tender and sweet. Ripens with the Concord. A good shipper and market berry. Two-year No. 1, 30c each; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00. One-year No. 1, 20c each; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$15.00.

POCKLINGTON (White)—A seedling of the Concord. Vine vigorous and hardy. Very prolific. Bunches very large and beautiful, sometimes shouldered. Berries golden yellow, very large, round and thickly set. Tender, juicy and sweet, with an aromatic flavor. Ripens with the Concord. Two-year No. 1, 40c each; per 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$30.00. One-year No. 1, 30c each; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00.

SALEM (Red)—Vine strong and vigorous. Bunches large, shouldered, and compact. Berries large, coppery red, thin skin. Flesh tender and juicy. Flavor exquisite, rich and sweet. Ripens with Worden. A good market berry. Two-year No. 1, 40c each; per 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$30.00. One-year No. 1, 30c each; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00.

WORDEN (Black)—A seedling of the Concord. Bunches large, compact and handsome. Berries black with blue blossom, very large, larger than Concord. Pulp juicy and fine flavored. Five to ten days earlier than Concord. Two-year No. 1, 40c each; per 10, \$3.50; per 100, \$30.00. One-year No. 1, 30c each; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00.

25 OF ONE VARIETY AT 100 RATE.

GOOSEBERRIES

Plant more gooseberries. They are highly profitable, always in demand and very useful for cooking and canning. Are free from disease. Exceedingly hardy. A sure and heavy cropper. Require but little care and will grow on almost any soil. Gooseberries are easy to harvest. Simply put on good heavy gloves and strip the berries off the branches by hand. They can afterwards be cleaned with a common fanning mill. Plant two feet apart in rows four feet apart. Mulch well with straw or coarse manure. They love a cool, moist although well drained soil. Prune freely to encourage upright growth.

DOWNING—Upright, vigorous grower. Heavy bearer. Fruit large, smooth skin, fine flavor. Color light green. Unsurpassed for canning.

HOUGHTON—The most profitable of all. Vigorous grower. Free from mildew. Berries medium to small, sweet and juicy. Color pale red. Highest quality. Best for preserves.

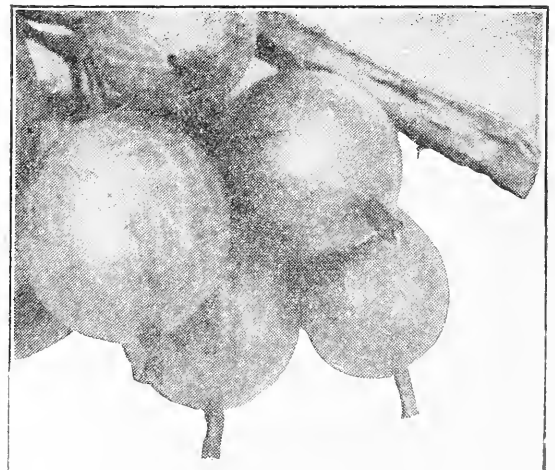
PEARL—Similar to Downing, but larger and more productive. Very hardy. Free from mildew. Color pale green. Fine for canning.

CARRIE—Wonderfully productive. Vigorous grower. Free from mildew. Berries medium to small. Fine quality. Originated in Minnesota. It is perfectly hardy and to be especially recommended where the winter is too severe for other varieties.

2-year plants, 30c each; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00.

1-year plants, 25c each; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

25 or more at 100 rate.



Downing Gooseberries



Columbian Raspberries

RASPBERRIES

The raspberry is one of the most delicious of all fruits and the most popular of all small fruits, with the possible exception of the Strawberry. It ripens just as the strawberry season is over, making it very desirable for the home. And any surplus berries can readily be disposed of at a good price.

The Raspberry is hardy and easy to cultivate, succeeds in any well drained soil. Should be planted very shallow, three to four feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. Cut out all old wood as soon as they are through bearing. This will give vigor to the new ones and thus insure a good crop for the next year.

COLUMBIAN (Midseason)—Purple. One of the hardiest; large, rich, spicy. Unsurpassed for productiveness. A splendid sort of great merit. Per 10, 85c; per 25, \$1.50; per 100, \$5.00.

ST. REGIS (Ranere)—Red, everbearing. One of the greatest raspberries ever introduced. It commences to ripen early and continues to bear until fall. Plants set out in April will bear in June. The berries are bright crimson in color, of large size and have a rich, sweet flavor. Per 10, 80c; per 25, \$1.50; per 100, \$5.00.

CUMBERLAND (Black)—The best blackcap. The bush is hardy, a vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit of uniform size, and larger than any other known black raspberry, often nearly one inch in diameter, very firm, and good shipper. Excellent quality.

CUTHBERT (Queen of the Market)—Red. Vigorous, hardy and very productive. Berries large, conical and rich in color; firm and of very good quality. Plant to one side of the garden where sprouts can be better controlled. Plow often between the rows and you will be well rewarded with an increased yield.

KING (Early Red)—One of the best and most profitable reds. Hardy.

KANSAS (Glossy Black)—Good quality. Handsome appearance. Large, round, firm, moderately juicy. Strong grower and very productive. One of the best blackcaps.

BLACK PEARL (Early Black)—A splendid new blackcap. An improved Cumberland. Berries immense size. Thrifty and very productive. The wood is extremely hardy. Canes strong and erect.

PRICE ON ALL RASPBERRIES, except St. Regis and Columbian: 90c per 10; \$1.25 per 25; \$4.00 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES

A most delicious and wholesome fruit. Requires little care and expense in growing it. Cultivate the same as raspberries. Will do well in any kind of fruit land

that requires a light sandy loam. Plant in rows 6 to 7 feet apart, three to four feet. Pinch back canes when 4 feet high.

ELDORADO—Vigorous and hardy. Berries jet black, very large, bears in clusters; ripens at the same time; sweet and juicy; pleasing to the taste. Free from hard core.

ERIE—Large, new blackberry, one of the very best. Strong grower and great bearer. Very hardy. Berries are black, large, firm, and solid. Ripens early.

MERCEREAU—Hardy and productive. Berries sparkling, black, large, oval, sweet, rich and melting; good for home use.

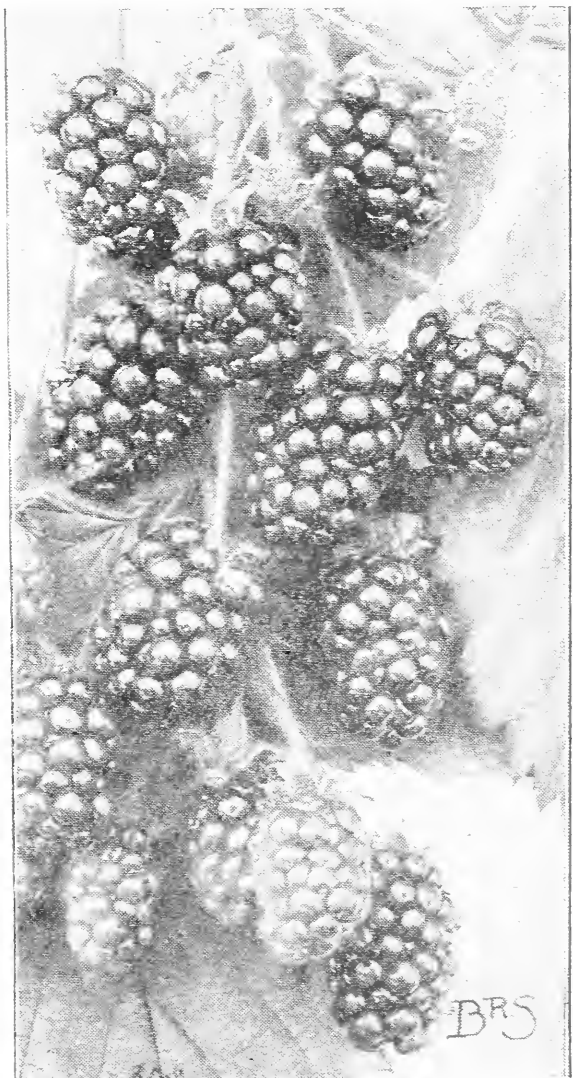
SNYDER—The standard market berry. Extremely hardy, very productive, grows upright. Fruit medium size, free from hard core, easy to pick, good quality.

PRICE: 10 at \$1.00; per 25, \$1.50; per 100, \$5.00. 25 or more at 100 rate.

CURRENTS

One of the most useful fruits. A highly profitable crop. The demand is usually greater than the supply. Begins to ripen just before all the strawberries are gone and continues in fine condition for several weeks. It is very hardy and not at all particular as to soil. Will do well in partial shade. For best results plant four feet apart and apply each year a liberal amount of manure.

PERFECTION—A currant that should be in every garden. Awarded Pan-American Gold Medal, the highest award ever given a new fruit. Also awarded the Barry Gold Medal by the Western New York Horticultural Society. Hardy, upright growing bush. Very productive. Flavor and quality the best. Juicy, mild and slightly sub-acid with plenty of pulp and only a few seeds. Fine for table and for market. Color bright crimson. 30c each; ten for \$3.50.



Eldorado Blackberries

RED CROSS—Sweetest of all currants. In making jellies requires only half the amount of sugar many others do. Bush vigorous, somewhat spreading. Berries light red, large, firm and hang on bushes well. Clusters large, long, compact. Very easy to pick.

CHERRY—Largely grown in commercial orchards. Bush very vigorous and productive. Somewhat spreading. Berries large, deep red.

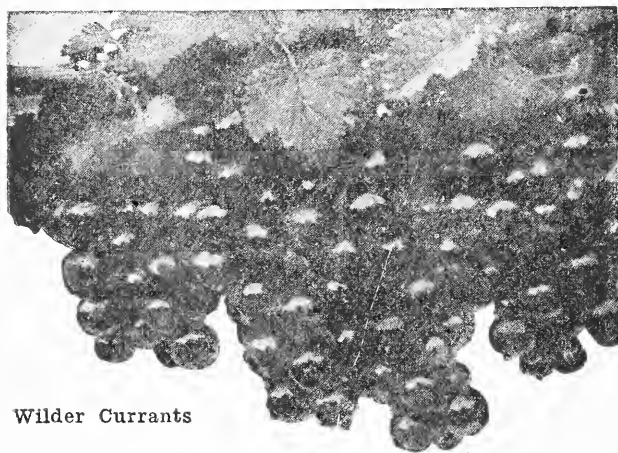
WILDER—One of the strongest growers and very productive. Berries large, dark red, of excellent quality. Clusters large, compact, easy to pick. Bush upright and large. A desirable variety.

POMONA—Choice currant for home use. Also a profitable market variety. Very productive, outyielding all other varieties. Bush hardy. Foliage healthy. Berries large, beautiful bright red, and sweet.

WHITE GRAPE—Finest of the white kind. Berries very large, yellowish white, mild flavored, excellent quality. A good table variety. Bush spreading.

BLACK NAPLES—Best black currant. Excellent for jellies and wine. Berries very large, rich and tender. Very productive.

PRICE OF ALL CURRANTS, except where noted: 2-year plants, each 35c; per 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00. 25 or more at 100 rate. 1-year plants, each 30c; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.



Wilder Currants

STRAWBERRIES

The Strawberry is the queen among the small fruits. It is the first to ripen its fruit in spring and the last to give up its fruit in fall. It comes to us as the first gift of mother earth, so beautiful, so fresh, so sweet, so tempting. It is irresistible in its appeal and generous in its gift of luscious sweetness. With what joy do we not pluck the first ripe strawberry in spring as it is blushing and shyly coquetting from in under its green leaves. It is not miserly in its service of giving nourishment to the body and joy to the heart of man. No fruit responds so quickly and so generously to the care and attention that man may give it. Plant your strawberry in April and in July it will hold in its hands for you beautifully red and wonderfully sweet berries. It will grow in almost any kind of soil and in all parts of our country. All it asks is a well drained soil containing plenty of nourishment and moisture and it will yield of its fruit in abundance.

No garden is complete without a strawberry patch in it. He who knows nothing of the experience of eating sweet and juicy strawberries coming directly from the garden has missed something in the way of real pleasure.

Don't forget to set out some strawberry plants this spring. Order them early. Our stock is limited but the demand is great for our Quality First Strawberry plants.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

With the Everbearing it is possible to have ripe strawberries out of your own garden from early June until the killing frosts of the late autumn. The everbearing strawberry bears its heaviest crop in the spring, but continues to fruit all summer, ending up with another main crop in the fall. We list only the one best variety of strawberries: The Progressive.

PROGRESSIVE—It is the best Everbearing Strawberry in existence. It is the hardiest strawberry grown, enduring the severe winters of the upper Mississippi Valley remarkably well. It is a very vigorous grower. The foliage is strong and healthy. The blossoms are very resistant to frost. The fruit is of good medium size and well protected by the foliage. Color deep red



Progressive Everbearing Strawberries

inside and out. Quite firm, rich and sweet. Plants set in April will bear in July and continue to bear until severe frost stops all growth. It is among the earliest to ripen its fruit in the spring and the latest to bear in the fall. This is truly a most wonderful strawberry. Parcel post prepaid, 25 at 60c; 100 at \$1.75; per 1,000, \$15.00.

SPRING BEARING STRAWBERRIES

In spite of the increasing popularity of the Everbearing the Spring-bearing Strawberry holds the lead. It is in the spring and early summer the weather and soil conditions are the most ideal for the growth of the plant and the ripening of its fruit.

WARFIELD—The most productive strawberry in existence. Makes runners freely. Berries of medium size. Color deep crimson with deep red flesh, very attractive. Stands shipping well, excellent for canning. Warfield is an imperfect variety and should be planted in alternate rows with Senator Dunlap or some other vigorous growing bisexual variety.

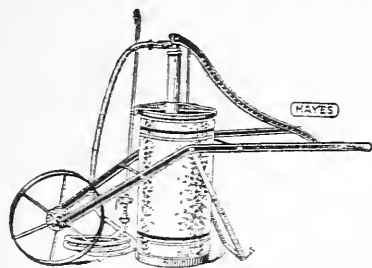
SENATOR DUNLAP—The best of all. It is the most popular variety grown. Extremely hardy and very productive. Will respond nobly to any kind of culture and will grow in any kind of soil. Fruit good size. Color beautiful deep red. Flavor delicious. Fine for home and market. Excellent for dessert. By all means you should have some Senator Dunlaps growing in your garden. They will stand more grief and do more for you with less attention than any other variety of strawberry. **PRICE:** Parcel post prepaid, 25 at 40c; 100 at \$1.00; 300 at \$2.75.



Senator Dunlap

Dependable Sprayers

Hayes Wheelbarrow Sprayer



Goes everywhere like a wheelbarrow, through narrow openings and between narrow row crops.

With its extra long handle and large air chamber, it will develop 150 to 200 lbs. pressure, with the least of effort, making it suitable for orchard, trees, bushes, vines, potatoes and garden crops, whitewashing of barns, pens, coops, fences, cellars and trees, or disinfecting of stables, sheds, yards and poultry houses.

The pump is constructed of the very best spray resisting materials. Parts are standard and interchangeable with Hayes barrel sprayers.

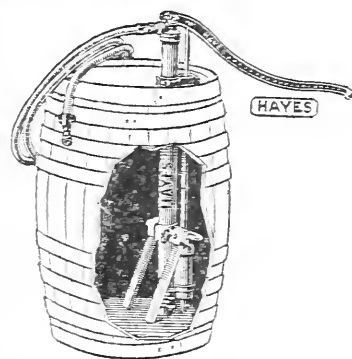
The cart is strong, all steel and cross braced. Tank of 12½ gals., heavy galvanized and steel banded. Equipped with 12½ ft. ½-inch spray hose with fittings, 8 ft. steel extension with leakless stop cock, and one Hayes nozzle. Price, \$22.00.

With 25 ft. ½-inch hose and fittings and 8 ft. steel extension with leakless stop cock and nozzle add \$23.75.

Hayes Perfect Atomizer

Extra strong, substantially constructed and handy. Made of good heavy tin plate, and each sprayer is tested individually for leaks and spray. It is a great labor saver on the farm, and in every garden, barn, greenhouse, orchard, hennery and hog house. Gives a fine, dense spray. Capacity one quart. Price 45c. If by parcel post, add postage.

Hayes Barrel Sprayer



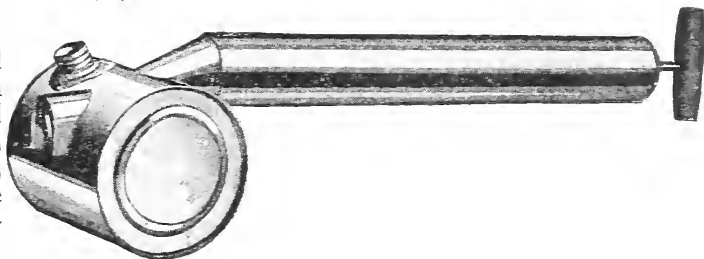
The construction is the best possible to insure long life and high pressure. A long 34-inch handle gives powerful leverage and an air chamber 32x2¼ provides high and continuous pressure with the least possible effort. Hayes Barrel Sprayers make spraying a pleasure instead of drudgery. Bronze ball valves and seats resist corrosion and are easily removable. With proper care, these sprayers should last a lifetime. Handles whitewash or disinfectant as efficiently as spray solution.

12½ ft. ½-inch spray hose with fittings, 8 foot steel extension with leakless stop cock and nozzle. Price, \$12.90.

25 feet ½-inch spray hose with fittings, 8 ft. steel extension with leakless stop cock and nozzle, add \$14.65.

THE CYCLONE SEED SOWER

No farmer can get along without a Cyclone Seed Sower, and every farmer can afford to own one. It is the most accurate, most convenient, to operate, and the most economical machine for sowing Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa and other grass seeds that can be sown broadcast. It runs easily and will distribute any desired quality of seed per acre. It holds one-half bushel. Price, \$2.00



INSECTICIDES

DEVOE ARSENATE OF LEAD

(Dry Powder Form)

The perfect insecticide. An effective insecticide for leaf eating insects and particularly suited for very tender foliage. Due to the light, fluffy character of this material and its adhesive qualities it insures quick and effective control. Under favorable conditions will not injure the foliage. Can be used on Apple, Pear, Peach, and Plum trees, potatoes, corn and vegetables of all kinds that may be attacked by leaf-eating insects. 1 lb., 45c, 4 lbs., \$1.60.

DEVOE CALCIUM ARSENATE

(Dry Powdered Form)

For the control of potato bugs. Calcium Arsenate is a lighter, more fluffy powder than Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green, more bulky. When used dry, will dust more plants per pound and when mixed with water will stay in suspension better and give you better and more uniform distribution. Lead Oxide in Arsenate of Lead has no insecticide or fungicide value; but Calcium Arsenate is made of a lime base which has fungicide value. Lime adheres perfectly to foliage: will not wash off easily and is white. For protection against potato beetle, cabbage and tobacco worms. 1 lb., 40c; 4 lbs., \$1.40.

DEVOE SURE NOXEM

The ideal garden insecticide. Packed in convenient sifter top packages, and can be easily applied. It will successfully control all garden pests. We recommend its use particularly for cabbage, cauliflower, tomato plants, cucumber vines, melon vines, currant bushes, gooseberry bushes, and other vegetables and shrubs of many kinds. 1 lb., 25c.

DEVOE BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Dry Powdered Form—FUNGICIDE—Analysis

Combine Copper	11.0 per cent.
Equivalent to Metallic Copper or Copper Oxide	14.0 per cent.
Inert Ingredients	89.0 per cent.

Directions for Use to Control Scale or Elong

For all fungous diseases The best fungicide for curing or preventing Blotch, Rot, Mildew, Blight, Leaf Curl, Scab or fungous diseases on fruit and plants, if used dry. For potatoes, dust without reduction, 4 to 5 pounds per acre (according to size of vines.)

For Fruit Trees, dust after reducing a pound of Dry Bordeaux with 20 pounds of lime dust.

For Spray. To make the equivalent of 4-4-50 mixture, use 8 pounds to 50 gallons of water. For 5-5-50 mixture, use 10 pounds to 50 gallons of water. 1 lb., 40c; 4 lbs., \$1.30.

You Can Grow Bigger Crops

By Inoculating Your Seed With Edwards' Legume Bacteria

In order to have a successful stand of alfalfa clover, soy beans, and other Legume crops, must have on their roots, nodules, or "little bunches" containing a certain kind of bacteria, called Legume Bacteria, which take the valuable fertilizing element nitrogen, from the air and after a chemical change store it in the plant

INOCULATION NECESSARY

In land where it is hard to get a catch of Legumes, or on which a new crop is to be sown, the right kind of bacteria must be supplied by inoculation, that is, treating the seed with a pure culture of the right bacteria for the particular crop to be sown. By this method the inoculation can be done in a few minutes, and the bacteria are carried into the soil with the seed ready to penetrate the roots of the new seedling and produce the beneficial nodules as mentioned above

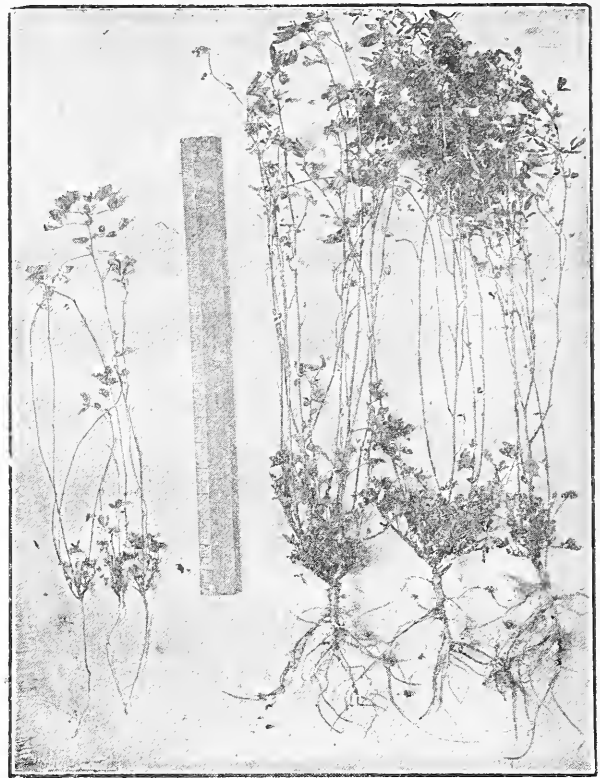
WHAT THE IOWA EXPERIMENT STATION SAYS ABOUT INOCULATION

"The co-operative experiments (by Iowa farmers) show that in practically every instance where the soil was inoculated, a more vigorous growth resulted. In many cases the difference was the difference between success and a total failure. Considering the ease and slight expense of inoculation, a farmer can ill afford to risk a loss by not inoculating."

THE COST IS LOW

Edwards Legume Bacteria cultures are prepared in two sizes, to inoculate 30 and 60 lbs. of seed. To inoculate 30 pounds of seed, 60 cents. To inoculate 60 pounds of seed, \$1.00. Cultures are made for legume crops are follows: Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Burr Clover, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Crimson Clover, Field Beans, Soy Beans, Field Peas, Cowpeas, Vetches, Peanuts. Of this list the same cultures can be used for either Alfalfa or Sweet Clover, and likewise the same cultures can be used for Red, Alsike or Crimson Clovers. All other crops require a different culture for each as named. The entire culture may be used on less seed than the amount of seed for which it is prepared without harm to the seed. They are sent by mail or express prepaid with full instructions for use.

To inoculate 30 pounds of seed -----\$0.60
To inoculate 60 pounds of seed ----- 1.00



Alfalfa plants from different portions of the same field; those on the right from seed inoculated with Edwards Legume Bacteria, those on the left from the same kind of seed not inoculated. The ruler is 18 inches long. Notice the stocky growth, the thick, sturdy roots, and nodule clusters on the inoculated plants as compared with the weak growth of the others.

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MAKE-M-LAY EGG FEED

A wholesome balanced feed for hens made from wheat, corn, oats, soy beans, millet seed, meat meal and dried buttermilk. It contains no dirt or screenings of any kind, but is all food. It will make your hens lay.

Price, per 100 pounds, \$2.90.

Department of Vocational Agriculture, Roland & McCallsburg Schools.
Skromme Seed Co., Roland, Iowa. N. F. Ambrose, Director.

Dear Sirs: It may interest you to know that we have been giving your MAKE-M-LAY egg mash to our hens ever since you put it on the market and in comparison to other commercial mashes now on the market it is easily superior to them even tho they cost more money. MAKE-M-LAY does really make them lay. Using this dry mash gave us an egg production during the coldest winter months of from 60 to 70 per cent while the average farmer without the use of dry mash was getting less than 10% production.

The boys and girls in our egg laying contest have used your MAKE-M-LAY and the results they have had have astonished their parents who never saw hens lay so much in winter before. One boy reports a 20% drop in production this week simply because he was out of MAKE-M-LAY dry mash for the week and the production came up again next week after he had commenced feeding them the dry mash again.

I could relate instance after instance like this, but all would show the same, namely that your dry mash really does deliver the goods.

Truly yours,

N. F. AMBROSE.

Skromme Seed Co., Roland, Ia.

Dear Sirs: During the past winter I have been feeding MAKE-M-LAY egg mash and tho I have used dry mashes before I find that even tho they may cost more they do not give the egg production your MAKE-M-LAY does. I have gotten more eggs this winter than I ever got before and I believe the MAKE-M-LAY dry mash did it. I have only one objection to the MAKE-M-LAY. If you could call it an objection at all. It just makes my hens lay all the time and they do not even take time off to get broody. but since we have been using incubators it simply gives us more eggs when we need them most.

Yours truly,

J. H. GALBREATH, McCallsburg, Ia.

Skromme's Hog Mineral Mash

A pure hog feed. There is nothing in it but what the hogs crave, and therefore needs. It contains Potassium Carbinat, or raw lime, raw bone meal, flowers of sulphur copperas, potassium iodide and salt in proper proportions. It builds bones and muscles, keeps the bowels moving, the blood pure and the animals healthy. It saves much more than its cost in feed, taking the place of tankage. Experiments conducted by the Iowa State College have conclusively proven the profitableness of feeding hogs mineral of some kind. SKROMME'S HOG MINERAL FEED is the most profitable to feed, containing nothing that can in any way prove injurious, but consisting of those things the hogs must have to be thrifty and strong. **Price per 100 pounds, \$5.**



SKROMME SEED COMPANY

1924
CATALOG

*Soy Beans Grown with
Corn for Hogging Down*

ROLAND, IOWA